THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1955

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 8323

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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

WHEN the full story comes to be written about the factors which combined to induce Abdul Nasser to take the plunge into the Soviet bloc's arsenal, one of its leading characters may well turn out to be India's neutralist Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, whose aversion to Big Power alliances comes from an inner conviction so deep that it is apt to swamp all other considerations. For if that astute French journal, "Le Monde," is correct in describing Persia's accession to the Turco-Iraqi pact as a victory for those who see safety only in the complete encirclement of the Soviet Union, then Egypt's thirsty dash towards the mirage of military independence is a triumph which Soviet foreign policy must share with the neutralists — however far apart their sources of satisfaction.

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BUT the Egyptian dictator's plunge only appeared to be so startlingly sudden because he had been fidgeting at the edge of the neutral springboard for so long that his Western audience had begun to be sceptical of his threat to jump. There were also other grounds for scepticism. The ruling cliques of semi-feudal states, where the seething discontent of the ruled is fertile ground for Communism, in the past have been extremely reluctant to establish even minimal formal relations with the Soviet Union. Then again, it seemed unlikely that the strictly doctrinaire Communists of the Kremlin would consent to arm such reactionary regimes, nor is it very probable that Stalin, for all his political shrewdness, would have been able to overcome this Marxist inhibition. For the West, the situation seemed fool-proof, and time was on their side. If Egypt wanted arms, Nasser would finally have to follow the track that Iraq and Pakistan had beaten to their door. The "Northern Tier" seemed to develop into a Western *idee fixe*, just as, in Moscow, the main objective of Middle East policy was to punch holes into it. The Big Powers were playing for big stakes. They are still. And other considerations, such as Israel's legitimate concern at the armaments pouring into neighbouring states pledged to destroy her, or whether world peace is served by building up the armies of backward, aggressive governments, were treated with greater or lesser degrees of toleration as inevitable but tiresome kibbitzers.

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YET it is highly unlikely that Abdul Nasser's disinclination to commit himself to a Western-sponsored alliance alone would have induced him to accept dependence on the Soviet bloc for weapons, for even in Arabic six of one is half a dozen of the other. Nor does it seem probable that the colonel's charming smile would suffice to dispel the thought in Moscow and Prague that, once he had proved to the U.S. and Britain that he could obtain arms from the East, he might use them to strike a bargain, on better terms, with the West. It is at this point that Indian diplomacy is likely to have entered the scene. For some time, Mr. Nehru has regarded Abdul Nasser as one of his most promising disciples, a role which the Egyptian Premier seemed to accept even at the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung where, in deference to his mentor's wishes, he alone of the Arab delegates agreed to soft-pedal the Israel issue in order not to detract attention from attacks on the Turco-Iraqi pact and the theory that Asia's major task was to steer clear of entanglements in the battle of the blocs. Abdul Nasser has few influential friends, and even fewer with influence and prestige in Moscow. In fact, it is unlikely that the description today fits any but Mr. Nehru.

Jerusalem, October 14.

MORE ! ENCORE !

and they'll never suspect it's left-over.

Anything Goes in a Salad! To a base of chopped tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, raw celery (stalk), parsley and onion, add any well-drained cooked vegetables and one of the following "left-overs" minced:

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U.J.A. 'MOROCCO' DRIVE TOPS $10m.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Leaders of the United Jewish Appeal from all parts of the country came forward here today with cheques totalling more than $10m. to help in the removal of Jews from disturbed Morocco to Israel. The cheques were presented to Mr. Edward M. Warburg, President of the U.J.A., and Mr. Sid Luckman, the Appeal's National Cash Chairman, at a farewell meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for a 60-member U.J.A. study mission leaving for Western Europe, North Africa and Israel.

The mission, led by U.J.A. General Chairman William Rosenwald, will return early in November to report its findings, on which the balance of the 1955 campaign and the 1956 drives will be based.

Second Strike Gives Much Better Oil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The oil found in the second, lower formation at Heletz is of "considerably better" quality than that in the first strike, which was described as "better than average."

Oil production tests are to begin almost immediately, and no further drilling will be attempted of this site, it was decided by the Matzada Oil Company today. Two new wells are to be drilled at points about 400 metres away from the present site — now to be called Heletz 1, — one northwest and the other southeast.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Dr. H.J. Tchopp, the company's chief geologist, explained that the production test would take several days, and might have to go on for several weeks if any difficulties develop.

It is not yet known whether tests on the upper formation, discovered first, will be made when those on the second are completed, or postponed until later, he said. It appears now that the oil on the two formations is of different specific gravities and it may be disadvantageous to mix them.

Dr. Tchopp said that although definitive analyses have not yet been made, it is known that while the first oil is of good quality, the second strike is a good deal better.

Two New Wells

Drilling the next two wells will provide an opportunity to explore the sandstone formations, including those believed to lie below the second formation at Heletz. If further sand formations are discovered, the drillers may then return to Heletz 1 to deepen the hole, or drill an offset well close by, he said.

The production test now to be carried out, consists mainly of letting down into the hole a pipe perforated at the bottom. The oil is allowed to flow through the perforations into the pipe and to escape through a narrow-necked choke whose guage can be varied according to the gas pressure. The oil will be permitted to flow for several days, during which experts will study its pressure and gas-oil ratio, and calculate the optimum rate at which it can be brought up, i.e., the size of pipe to be used. During these tests, the main stream of oil will flow into tanks that are already waiting.

Asked why he had been so certain that a second formation lay below the first one, Dr. Tchopp declared that his expectation had been based on comparisons with strata penetrated at Pan-Israel's well at Tel a-Sefi, near Kfar Menahem, which has been abandoned.

Dr. Tchopp, who worked for the Shell company for nearly 25 years, mostly in Latin American countries, declared that he is very optimistic about the Heletz area. "What we have found is encouraging enough to let us expect the discovery of further similar fields in the Southern coastal region of Israel, from the sea to the mountains."

New Drilling Nearby

A spokesman of Israel Continental and Pontiac Petroleum told *The Jerusalem Post* today that its well at Kurdani has not been abandoned, and that drilling there has been temporarily suspended. After consultations with the company's chief geologist, Professor Leo Picard, it was decided to proceed to the Lachish area and start deep drilling four kilometres from the Heletz well.

The dismantling of the Kurdani rig will begin on Sunday, he said, and drilling on the new site will commence within a month.

A depth of 7,404 feet was reached at Kurdani, and promising porous dolomite, rock was struck, but the drill stem test carried out two days ago revealed the presence of salt water instead of oil.

At the oil well in the Machteshim area of the Negev, now being drilled for the Israel Mediterranean Petroleum Company and the Israel Oil Company, the bit has reached a depth of 8,500 feet, Mr. B. Heath, President of the companies, declared today on arriving for a two-week visit.

It was learned from company sources that drilling will continue at the Machteshim well, even if it is decided also to begin operations elsewhere.

Further Drilling Seen Dangerous

Late last night, *The Jerusalem Post* learned from a Lapidot source that Dr. Tchopp, the geologist, advocates further drilling, but that oil experts consider this dangerous, fearing that salt water might be encountered which could break through into the oil strata, and prevent exploitation.

A directors' meeting has been called for tomorrow morning to decide on the question.

Danger to Faure's Cabinet Increases

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The threat to Prime Minister Faure's eight-months-old Government increased tonight. The Gaullist Deputies in the National Assembly amended their motion on the Government's Algerian policy to include a paragraph critical of the government.

M. Faure needs to win over most of the 55 Gaullist Deputies who voted against him on Morocco last Sunday in order to be sure of victory in the Algeria debate, as the Socialists, who supported him on Morocco, are also critical of his policy on Algeria.

The Gaullists last night tabled a motion approving the main lines of the Government's programme. But tonight at a meeting held after M. Faure had made his plea for approval of his Algerian policy, the Gaullists added a sentence saying they "regretted that the Government was not in a position to implement such a policy."

Paris Summons M.E. Envoys for Talks

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay today summoned his Middle Eastern envoys to Israel and four Arab states to a top-level conference early next week in a move reflecting his anxiety over developments in that region.

At the same time, he despatched to London the head of the Levant department of the Quai d'Orsay, M. Henri Roux, who is leaving tomorrow to explain to the British Foreign Office his country's anxiety about Mid-Eastern affairs.

The Ambassadors to the Arab states are from the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. M. Andre Garnier, recently appointed Ambassador to Turkey, who has not yet left for his post, will also attend.

A Quai d'Orsay spokesman said that there was no significance in the fact that neither the French envoy to Iran nor the Ambassador in Egypt (probably the two most directly concerned) had been called back.

M. Pinay's action follows two weeks of fast-moving developments in the Mediterranean, climaxed yesterday by Iran's adherence to the Turco-Iraqi pact—a project to which France has been hostile from the very beginning.

France, an ardent supporter of maintaining the *status quo* in the area, has repeatedly complained to the U.S. and Britain that she was not sufficiently consulted before any moves were made there.

At present, however, active consultations are taking place between the Western Big Three with a view to halting the growth of Russian influence in the Middle East as a result of the Cairo-Prague arms agreement and Soviet offers of technical help to Arab countries.

Bulgaria Charges West Sending 'Air Pirates'

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reported today that two foreign planes, "undoubtedly of Western origin, had violated Bulgarian air space on October 6 and dropped anti-Bulgarian leaflets."

The agency said that following the shooting down of an Israel plane on July 27, when 58 people lost their lives and for which the Bulgarian Government had expressed its deep regret, the Government had informed the world that "provocation by pirate planes cannot fail to provoke undesirable incidents."

"All responsibility for the consequence of such actions will be borne by those who inspire, equip and send air pirates into our country," the agency added.

Moroccan Cabinet to Include Jews

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — A spokesman for the Moroccan Istiklal Nationalist Party was quoted here this morning as saying that one or two cabinet seats in the representative government proposed for Morocco would go to members of the protectorate's Jewish community.

He said the party envisages that a Jewish member of the cabinet will be seated as a representative of a truly native element, and not as a concession to a racial minority. Such a move, it is pointed out, would mean a change in the status of the Jewish community, which has always been regarded as "guests of the Sultan."

Jewish community leaders in Morocco have determined that violence there has not been directed against Jews as such, except in isolated cases. As a result, Jewish leaders have rejected large-scale exodus to Israel as a solution. The leaders feel that if the same stability that has been achieved in Tunisia be established in Morocco, the impetus to leave for Israel or other countries will disappear entirely.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Tunis that there is some relief in Jewish circles at yesterday's expulsion from the nationalist Neo-Destour Party of Salah Ben Yussef, Secretary-General of the party who recently returned to Tunisia from exile in Cairo. Ben Yussef led an extremist wing of the Neo-Destour which opposed the home rule agreement concluded with France earlier this year under the leadership of the party's President, Habib Bourguiba.

When Ben Yussef returned to Tunis, it was reported that he had been appointed by the Arab League as its chief anti-Israel and anti-Zionist protagonist in Tunisia.

Today, Ben Yussef declared that he still regards himself as Secretary-General of the Neo-Destour and means to continue his political activity in that capacity. Party regulations entitle him to appeal to the party congress for final decision. The congress is expected to meet early next month.

Water from the Jordan River basin and the plan to utilize it for development was the topic of the discussion held in Jerusalem yesterday between Ambassador Eric Johnston (left) and Prime Minister Sharett. Photo by Hirshbain

Egyptian Threats Halt Survey Operations in Nitzana Area

Surveying of the international frontier near Nitzana by Israelis and U.N. Observers was abruptly stopped yesterday by Egyptian soldiers who threatened to use force and demanded that the surveying team immediately leave the area.

Egypt, at the same time refused to permit U.N. Observers to investigate Israel's complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission that Egypt had retained more forces in her defence zone than was permitted her under the Armistice Agreement. The complaint was lodged on Monday last.

In announcing this yesterday, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

"The survey was carried out by Israel and U.N. surveyors under arrangements made by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission following the understanding reached on the withdrawal of armed forces from the Demilitarised Zone.

"The surveying started on October 11 and continued yesterday.

"During the morning, good progress had been made, but when the surveyors reached the Subha hill south of the Nitzana — Abu Augeila highway, they were suddenly stopped by a group of Egyptian soldiers who threatened to use force and demanded that the Israelis as well as the U.N. Observers immediately leave the area.

"This Egyptian action follows closely on the retention by Egypt contrary to the General Armistice Agreement of military forces on her side of the international frontier well in excess of those permitted, and Egypt's refusal to permit U.N. Observers to investigate Israel's complaint on the matter," the spokesman concluded.

SYRIAN M.A.C.

A meeting was held yesterday in Tiberias between the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, Colonel Castanguay, and Israel delegates, Rav-Seren A. Ravkis and Rav-Seren S. Tepner. Routine matters were discussed at the meeting.

Burns, Eytan Discuss Gaza Strip Border

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.N. Security Council resolution of September 8, which called for the separation of Egyptian and Israel forces along the Gaza Strip frontier, was discussed at a meeting held at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday between Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Ministry, and Major-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization. Also present were Gen. Burns' Political Adviser, Mr. G. Lucas, and Mr. Yosef Tekoah, the Ministry's Director of Armistice Affairs.

Gen. Burns is meeting with both Egypt and Israel before presenting a report to the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold. The Security Council resolution required Gen. Burns to submit a report on what action has been taken to carry out the resolution.

The resolution, it will be recalled, was passed unanimously at a meeting that was called soon after Egyptian commando forays into Israel had caused a flare-up along the border.

It called upon both parties to appoint representatives to meet with the Chief of Staff, and it endorsed the view that the armed forces of both sides be effectively separated by measures such as those suggested in Gen. Burns' report to the Council.

These were that a physical barrier be established along the Demarcation Line, and that defensive positions and motorised patrols be kept 500 metres apart.

It is understood that certain other matters in connection with the Nitzana area were also discussed at yesterday's meeting.

15 U.S. Congressmen Urge Arms for Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Fifteen Democratic Congressmen from New York today issued a statement demanding that the U.S. send Israel jets and tanks equal in number and power to those Egypt will get from the Soviet bloc.

"If Israel cannot pay cash, credit should be provided," the Congressmen said. They also called for the signing of a security pact with Israel which would guarantee the integrity of her borders.

The statement pointed out that Israel had willingly embraced Secretary of State Dulles' plan to provide for the resettlement of the Arab refugees and compensation, but Egypt had "disdainfully rejected" the proposal. Israel has accepted, but Egypt has spurned the Johnston proposal for the exploitation of the Jordan waters. Despite U.S. economic aid, amounting to $40m. annually, Egypt has "manifested a most anti-U.S. attitude," and General Nasser grows more belligerent daily, the statement adds.

The New Yorkers issued their statement as the Middle East crisis came before a closed meeting of the National Security Council, the U.S. top strategy body. The Council's considerations of the problem emphasized the seriousness attached by the U.S. to Soviet bloc moves in the Middle East. It is unlikely that the Council's decisions, if any, would be made public. *(UP, INA)*

Ike Accepts Bulganin's Point on Arms Control

DENVER, Thursday. — President Dwight Eisenhower, in a letter to Marshal Bulganin made public last night, offered to accept the Soviet Premier's proposal for stationing inspection teams at key points in the U.S. and the Soviet Union if it would help create a "better spirit."

The President said he is encouraged that the Soviet Premier is "giving such full consideration to my Geneva proposal," and that a fuller reply on the many questions raised by the Marshal's proposal was being prepared by his advisers.

Mr. Eisenhower's letter is in reply to a letter from Mr. Bulganin discussing the President's proposal, made at the July "summit conference" in Geneva, for exchanging military blueprints and reciprocal aerial inspection.

President Eisenhower's progressive recovery from a heart attack was such today that he was able to make a semi-public appearance, waving from an elevated hospital bed on the eighth floor of Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver to a group of patients on the ground below.

The President's physicians in their mid-day bulletin said that the healing process in his heart, damaged by a coronary thrombosis on September 24, is "well advanced and continuing to improve." *(UHIB, UP)*

Israel-Arab Differences On Water Plan Narrowed

BEN-GURION ILL; No Cabinet Monday

Mr. David Ben-Gurion was confined to his bed at the President Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday on the advice of his physician, and cancelled all his appointments for the rest of this week, it was announced last night.

The communique added only that it was hoped that Mr. Ben-Gurion would be able to return to his duties next week.

It is learned that Mr. Ben-Gurion was visited yesterday by Professor M. Rachmilewitz, the Hadassah internal diseases specialist, and Professor L. Halpern. He will probably need complete rest for some days, possibly as long as a week, but no particularly anxiety is felt with regard to the condition, which is due in part to the excessive strain of the past weeks.

It was authoritatively stated last night that under the "Small Constitution" only Mr. Ben-Gurion himself can present the new Cabinet to the Knesset. It is therefore assumed that the present caretaker Government will remain in office for another week or so until Mr. Ben-Gurion is well enough to appear before the Knesset to obtain a vote of confidence for the new four-party Coalition.

ORTHODOX OUT

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — It is now almost certain that Hapoel Hamizrahi will not join the coalition at this stage.

On Sunday, the Mapai Central Committee is meeting to approve the final draft of the coalition agreement. The demand of the *moshav* movement that the Minister of Agriculture come from its ranks will be discussed. The small-holders' cooperative villages, that form an important part of Mapai-affiliated farming, claim that their interests may suffer under a Ministry run by two members of *kibbutzim*. The Mapai Minister, Mr. Kadish Luoz, of Degania, and the Ahdut Ha'avoda Deputy Minister, Mr. Ze'ev Tsur.

In leading Mapai circles, it was intimated that the fears of the moshavim are ill-founded, as Mr. Luoz had been nominated for his post, not as a representative of a farming sector, but because of his personal qualities and political record.

It has been suggested, too, that Mr. Shmuel Shoresh, 42, a newcomer to the Knesset and a member of Moshav Beit Sha'arim, might become a second Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in order to assure the *moshavim* of more influence in the Government. Mr. Ami Assaf may be proposed as Deputy Minister of Education in the event of Hapoel Hamizrahi definitely being out of the coalition.

One consideration seems to have played a major role in shaping Hapoel Hamizrahi tactics in the 11-week struggle for the coalition: the uncertain life of the four-cornered government. Hapoel Hamizrahi leaders were today confidently predicting that a Labour cabinet would not last more than three, or at the most six, months. In this they are adopting the view repeatedly put forward by the General Zionists, whose tactics have been to "let Labour disintegrate through internal strife," whereupon Mapai would be obliged to turn to the General Zionists to help form a new coalition.

The Progressives, who were also tempted to take this course, finally decided to come to an agreement with the Labour parties, because, as a Progressive spokesman said, "Those who are good enough to settle on the borders are good enough to share government with." Their decision also meant that Oved Hatzioni, the labour component of the Progressive Party, got the upper hand in influencing the Party's policy.

Lebanon to Press For All-Arab Alliance

Rashid Karameh, Prime Minister of the Lebanon, has announced his Government's determination to fight for the acceptance of a new all-Arab defence pact despite the fact that the question did not come up for discussion at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Cairo, apparently due to Egyptian opposition, according to "Falastin," the Old City daily.

The Lebanon will definitely not join the Turco-Iraqi alliance which has done so much to split the Arab world, the Prime Minister added.

The same paper also reports that Said el-Ghazi, Syrian Prime Minister and co-sponsor with the Lebanon of the all-Arab treaty, called a meeting of his Government immediately upon his return on Wednesday from the Cairo Conference.

Johnston Asked for Time Limit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Representative for the Jordan water development scheme, who was received by the Prime Minister yesterday, told Israel representatives last-night that 'the differences between the Arab states and Israel on technical aspects of the water plan are now so small as to be in his view, insignificant," and that he was confident that they could be readily adjusted.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister, asked that a time limit be set for the final acceptance or rejection of the plan by both sides.

Mr. Johnston, who has been in the Middle East for the past six weeks to negotiate in the principal Arab capitals for the plan to develop the Jordan River basin, spent more than an hour yesterday morning in conference with Prime Minister Sharett.

Later, Israel's committee of water planning experts met with Ambassador Johnston's staff. They were joined toward the end of the meeting by Mr. Johnston himself. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, who heads the Israel delegation, was represented by his Director-General, Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

Returning to U.S.

Before leaving Cairo, the Ambassador is reported to have expressed a wish to return to Washington without undue delay. Despite President Eisenhower's good recovery from his illness, it is unlikely that Mr. Johnston will burden him at the moment with details of his trip. He will no doubt report to the Secretary of State some time before the latter leaves for Geneva.

While the discussions are going on behind closed doors, the Israel delegation no doubt took the occasion to make clear the Government's basic minimum demands regarding any water plan for the Jordan, which runs through Israel territory only in the early part of its course.

These can be summed up in two main points:

1) Israel must have enough water, insofar as she is legally entitled to it, to satisfy the needs of her overall development scheme. This means that Israel will not accept any limitation of the use of Jordan water to the Jordan basin area only.

2) There must be no encroachment on Israel's sovereignty whether it concerns the bed of a river or Lake Kinneret.

With regard to the first of these points it must be kept in mind that Israel's overall plan requires about 2,000 m. cubic metres of water annually. The Jordan basin can provide about 540 m. cubic metres, and Israel can expect to get only a percentage of the Jordan waters.

The position of the Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt, regarding the plan now appears to be clearer than it was during the past few days, when news from these capitals brought conflicting reports with every new statement.

The Arabs have said they want time—how much time they have not specified—to consider the legal aspects of the plan. This can probably be interpreted to mean recognition of Israel.

There is reason to believe, as seen from Mr. Johnston's lack of pessimism, that some Arab quarters are favourably inclined to accept a water scheme, although for reasons of their own they may prefer to call it the Amended Johnston Plan, or the Arab Plan.

The only comment forthcoming from a member of the delegation yesterday was, "Mr. Johnston certainly is a patient man."

Joint Communique

The following joint communique was issued last night:

Ambassador Eric Jonston met the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, at 10 o'clock this morning for an hour's conversation, during which he informed the Prime Minister of his recent discussions with the Arab states, which had not yet reached a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Cairo Tightens Conscription Law

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — The Government today announced a tightened conscription law, lowering the draft age from 19 to 18, but said it had nothing to do with the present world situation.

The new law requires every man of 18 to do three years of military service. Even those physically, unfit will be drafted, though only for non-military tasks.

Men having college degrees, exempted under the old law, will be required to serve for 18 months in the military.

The new law was prepared six months ago.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said that the Moscow "Pravda's" condemnation of Persia's adherence to the Turco-Iraqi pact "generally reflects Egypt's view on the involvement of Middle East countries in foreign pacts.

Warning to Persia

He said Egypt is convinced that involvement in foreign pacts "is not a means of averting war but at least a factor of tension, if not the actual cause of war." Nevertheless, he added, Egypt does not intend to interfere in the affairs of another country.

The "Pravda" editorial referred to said that reports from Teheran "indicate that certain circles are... cynically banking on the Soviet Union ... resting content with this violation of international obligations. The realistically minded politicians of Iran are aware of the fact that such calculations are built on sand because the Soviet Union cannot fail to draw due conclusions from the new situation."

The paper warned that the "Soviet public cannot ignore the proposed inclusion of Iran into the military bloc which is directed against the Soviet Union... Such a step on the part of Iran is a violation of the Soviet-Iranian treaty on guarantee and neutrality." Reference was to the 1921 pact between the two countries.

Karachi Paper Wants To Turn Pact Against Israel

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). —The independent "Karachi Times" today said editorially that the Turco-Iraqi treaty should be used to "contain Israel" if Egyptian fears of the alliance are to be overcome.

Commenting on Iran's decision to accede to the alliance, the editorial points out that the treaty is said to safeguard and stabilize the defence of the Middle East, and asks: "From whose point of view? If it is to advance, protect and consolidate the interests of Moslem countries in this area, the pact will command universal support. But its crucial test will be its capacity for aligning the powers to meet the threat of Israel..."

Jordan, Egypt Agree On Passage to Akaba

AMMAN, Thursday. — Jordan today announced precautions to be taken at the Red Sea port of Akaba to prevent incidents such as the Egyptian shelling of the British steamer, Anshun, last July.

Agreement was reached with Egypt that ships approaching Akaba give four days' notification prior to their arrival. On approaching the port, the ships must slow down and identify themselves.

(Reuter, Radio Damascus)

French Solo Flier Missing Over Atlantic

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday (Reuter). — The Civil Aeronautics Administration today began a preliminary search for a retired French Professor, Roger Perreau, 54, who has disappeared during a solo trans-Continental flight.

M. Perreau had had only eight-and-a-half hours of dual flight instruction and one hour of solo flying. Nothing has been heard of him since he left Ohio yesterday morning heading for Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BODY OF FISHERMAN RETURNED BY EGYPT

The body of Shmuel Berkovitch, who was captured by the Egyptians while fishing in the Gulf of Akaba, was yesterday handed over to the Israel authorities by the M.A.C. and taken to the Government Pathological Institute, where death was later reported to have been from "natural causes."

U.P. reports from Gaza that Berkovitch died on Tuesday in an Egyptian internment camp.

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Social & Personal

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett has agreed to serve on the Jubilee Committee marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Beit Ha'am in Jerusalem.

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The Polish film, "The Five Boys from Barska Street," was shown to the Diplomatic Corps and the press at the Yaron cinema, Tel Aviv, yesterday, under the auspices of the Polish Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. J. Slowikowska.

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ARRIVALS: Rabbi M. Nurock, M.K., and Mr. M. Rosett, Clerk of the Knesset, from the Interparliamentary Union Congress in Helsinki; Professor J. Gillis of the Department of Applied Mathematics of the Weizmann Institute, after a one-year research fellowship at Princeton University; Dr. Joseph Meites, Professor of Endocrinology at Michigan State University, to take up a research fellowship at the Weizmann Institute; Mr. Haim Gamzu, the art critic, head of the Israel delegation to the Sao Paulo Triennale in Brazil.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Hanan Cidor, Director of the Division of International Institutions of the Foreign Ministry, for Geneva, to open the 27-nation "International Immigration Institute Conference, of which he is chairman; Mr. Shmuel Fishman, Honorary Treasurer of Bar-Ilan University, for the U.S., to attend the Mizrahi Convention there; Mrs. Raisa Masow, sister of Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, after a short visit.

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A 500-dunam tract of land at Yatsits in the Judean plain was dedicated yesterday in honour of Mr. Myer Weinstein of Chicago. Also present at the ceremony were Mr. William Robinson, Chairman of the Jewish National Fund of Chicago, Rabbi William Novick, Executive Director of the National Fund of Chicago, and Mrs. Novick. The guests were welcomed by Mr. S. Ussishkin, member of the J.N.F. Board of Directors.

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Dr. A. A. Fried, former Director of the Cancer Division at the Manhattan Cancer Diseases Hospital, and Director of the X-Ray Department of Queens General Hospital, New York, has been appointed director of the Health Department and Professor of Hygiene, at Bar-Ilan University.

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Mr. Aaron Rosenfeld, General agent in Israel of the American Export Lines, has left for the U.S. to confer with his principals, and to mark the 25th anniversary of their association. He will be the national delegate of the Sital Club at the international congress which will take place in New York, November 13-17, 1955.

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An exhibition of oil paintings by Violet Citron, of Zichron Ya'acov, will be opened by Mr. Jacob Salomon at the Haifa Municipal Museum at 6 p.m. on Sunday, October 16.

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Three exhibitions are to be opened at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Artists House, Jerusalem: Embroidered Pictures, by Rosa Feige; Watercolours, by Joseph Kossonogi; and Drawings by I. Aschheim.

•

The Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club opens its season of luncheon meetings at its Rehov Nahmani premises at 1.15 p.m. today, with a lecture on "The Problems of Oil in Israel" given by Dr. Emanuel Gilav of the Weizmann Institute.

•

Mrs. Gertrud Thaler, Haute Couture, Jerusalem, has returned from Paris.

BIRTH

COMBERTI — To Peter and Sabine (nee Meyer-Michael) Comberti, on September 29, 1955, at 111, Wentworth Rd., London N.W. 11, a son.

•

OBITUARY

Mrs. Augusta Tannenbaum

Mrs. Augusta Tannenbaum, wife of David Tannenbaum and mother of Judith T. Shuval, passed away on Thursday morning, October 13 at Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, and was laid to rest the same day.

JORDAN BANS BEIRUT PRO-ZIONIST JOURNAL

The Jordan Government has prohibited the Lebanese trade periodical, "Tugarat a-Sherak" ("Trade in the East"), published in Beirut by a Jewish journalist, Tewfik Mizrahi, according to "A-Diffa," the Old City daily.

The Lebanese "Guards of the Fatherland" organization earlier issued a memorandum condemning the journal as pro-Zionist.

TURKISH PRESIDENT TO VISIT JORDAN

The President of Turkey, Mr. Celal Bayar, is planning to visit Jordan on November 3, "El-Jihad," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. Details of the proposed visit were discussed yesterday at a meeting in Amman between the Turkish Minister and the Jordan Deputy Foreign Minister.

JAPAN-JORDAN TRADE

A Japanese economic mission has signed an agreement in Amman for the purchase of 150,000 tons of phosphates from Jordan, NEARIS announced yesterday.

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Crisis in Turkey Over Press Freedom

ISTANBUL, Thursday (Reuter). — A latent political crisis in Turkey came to a head yesterday with the resignation from the Government of Mr. Muhsen Sarol, Minister of State for Tourism and the Press.

Mr. Sarol said that he had been nominated as a member of the governing Democratic Party's Administrative Committee and believed that a committee member should not hold a Cabinet post at the same time.

His resignation follows closely on the expulsion from this committee of two former Ministers, Mr. Fevzi Karaosmanoglu and Mr. Fethi Chelikbash, the leaders of a group of 13 Democratic members who are campaigning against new laws forbidding newspapers to criticize government figures.

The two men are now preparing to form a new political party to fight Prime Minister Adnan Menderes for a more democratic press.

The 13 rebel Democrats have already tabled a bill before the Grand National Assembly (Parliament) which would allow newspapers to bring proof before the courts of the correctness of criticism against official wrongdoing.

Laws have reduced Turkey's newspapers to silence over official actions.

Wood Waste, Flower Bulbs in Export List

HAIFA, Thursday. — Exports shipped through Haifa Port dropped to 2,012 tons during the past week, with Turkey taking the lion's share, 1,554 tons, including 1,231 tons of cement. Altogether, 54 different items were sent to 20 countries.

Following the cement, by weight, were 148 tons of jeeps for Turkey and France, and 144 tons of pipes to Turkey.

Unusual items included 2.2 tons of wood waste sent to Liberia and 800 kg. of gladiolus bulbs for Britain.

Other exports in small quantities included typewriter ribbons, paint, printing ink, zip fasteners, crown corks, farm carts, groundnuts, tomato juice, feathers, 9.4 tons of eggs to Cyprus, cosmetics, raincoats, razor blades, wines and liqueurs, honey and medicine.

China Executes 28

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — Communist China has executed 28 people for "rioting in force" and other counter-revolutionary activities in Kwangtung province opposite Formosa, according to the Communist East Kwangtung "Daily News" reaching here yesterday. It said the 28 were among a group of more than 200 tried by Meihsien Peoples Court on September 29.

The newspaper alleged the group had organized gangs who looted ships and vehicles, carrying food supplies, and murdered officials.

Yesterday's Press:

'Haboker' Derisive Of Knesset Debate

The decision to defer a discussion of the foreign situation has been adopted in the Knesset, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist), but the Opposition has succeeded in piercing the veil of secrecy and taboo concerning foreign affairs and has stung all concerned out of their complacency. The make-up of the Government-to-be, with a couple of parties ogling the East, gives ground for doubts if it will rise to the occasion.

"Herut" says mockingly that the present Premier and the Premier-to-be, both of Mapai, and all the rest of them can postpone discussion as much as they like. But our enemies are postponing nothing and are growing stronger day by day. We shall one day wake up to face a united Arab front.

Absorbing the Surplus

"Davar" (Histadrut) writes that the Treasury's three schemes to direct surplus savings into constructive channels have been crowned with success and hopes that the enthusiastic response of the public will not be vitiated through irresponsibility and carelessness, for there are many more State projects that will call for the citizen's participation for his own benefit and for the State's.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) adds up two and two to make four by saying that though we still do not know what the second oil layer at Heletz will yield any more than we know the capacity of the first, we can take it for granted that both together will yield more than we had earlier expected.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) writes that, as the only party in the new Government differing in outlook from the others, the Progressives will assume the responsibility of safeguarding the liberalism and progress with the citizens identify themselves.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) writes that talk about an Arab plan to exploit the Jordan waters without Israel's cooperation calls for speedy *fait accompli*. We should make it clear to Mr. Johnston that we can no longer delay carrying out our Jordan development project.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) raps the widening of restrictions against the minorities in Galilee, claiming that they have been promulgated not for security reasons but because the Military Governor was not satisfied with the way the people there voted.

ISRAEL GRADUATE FROM U.S. ATOMS SCHOOL

CHICAGO, Thursday (USIS). — Mr. Yoel Gutmann, research chemist at the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot, is among 39 scientists and engineers, from the U.S. and 18 other countries who were graduated this week from a special U.S.-sponsored course in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The course, conducted at the U.S. Argonne National Laboratory, was the first of its kind.

Reservoir Research Centre Opening

TEL AVIV, Thursday. (USIS). — Final preparations for the setting up of a Field Construction and Quality Control Centre for reservoir construction are now being made, and the Centre is expected to begin operations at the end of the year. This follows recommendations by the USOM Reservoir Construction Engineer, Mr. Tom B. Thomas, who left Israel on Tuesday after completion of a two-year tour of duty here. Mr. Thomas expects to return to Israel in three months' time for a further tour of duty, and will then work in close cooperation with this Centre.

The Centre will be responsible for establishing the physical data required by design and construction engineers building reservoirs, but it will also operate on the job as a supervisory institution in the practical implementation of the works.

The collection and storage of run-off water available from the winter rains is one of the most important facets of Israel's overall plan to increase its water supplies, but the building of water-storage reservoirs is a new and largely experimental activity in this country. Special difficulties have been faced due to geological structures commonly found throughout Israel, and much study and planning will be necessary before the difficulties presently experienced are resolved.

Avnal Bought by U.S. Investors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The largest chain of shoe-stores in Israel, the Avnal Company, has changed hands. Its 23 shops throughout the country, formerly known as the Bata concern, have been bought by a new company of U.S. investors, the American-Israeli Holding Company.

The new firm was organized by Mr. Joseph Sugarman, part owner of the Jerusalem Shoe Co. and Chairman of the Israel Bond Organization in this country. As capital, the investors have put up $400,000 worth of Independence Bonds which have been converted to IL.720,000 by permission of the Ministry of Finance.

The retail shoe firm was founded in this country in 1931 as a branch of the famous Bata company, of Czechoslovakia. The name was changed after the war, but the Bata family holdings amounting to 45 per cent, are still vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. Fifty-three per cent, at the time of the sale, were owned by American and Swiss firms, and the remaining two per cent were in the hands of Israelis. The purchase price of the shops has not been disclosed. According to the last balance sheet published by Avnal, there were at the end of 1954 assets of IL.493,000 and debts of IL.404,000.

The new owners promise to improve methods of distribution locally and hope to develop an export trade in hand-made shoes. This was of special interest to the Ministry of Finance which is more interested in Bonds being converted for basic enterprises than for purely trading or marketing concerns.

On the other hand, the conversion of Independence Bonds into Israel Pounds also serves to prevent the possibility of some of them becoming available on the New York market. According to the Independence Bond prospectus, holders may redeem these bonds for Israel currency. A special sum is budgeted under "debt retirement" for this purpose.

The Finance Ministry has not been interested in any speedy conversion in this way, and only some $18m. have to date been redeemed for this purpose.

Mr. Sugarman's holding company was regarded in official circles as a means of maintaining the interest of certain potential investment quarters which otherwise might have lagged at the time of Mr. Henry Montor's resignation as head of the Bond drive. The new firm hopes to invest in local industry as well, and mention has been made of petro-chemicals and possibly oil prospecting.

Details of Planned 'Subway' for Carmel

PARIS, Thursday (INA). — Details of the proposed construction of an underground railway in Haifa were released yesterday by four engineers of the Dunkirk Enterprises Company which may be contracted to do the job. The engineers have just returned from Haifa where they were negotiating with the Municipality there.

Costing two billion francs (IL.10m.), to be entirely financed by the Haifa Municipality, the railway will link the Hadar with Mount Carmel, a distance of two kilometres. Leaving the Hadar, it will go underground through a tunnel dug 20 metres down and after 1,500 metres will emerge into the open and continue for another 800 metres up the slopes of the Carmel. At the three intermediate stations, new bus lines will carry passengers through the principal streets of the city.

Feinberg Taking Part In Jerusalem Tennis

A tennis competition between the Jerusalem Sports Club and the Y.M.C.A. will take place on the Club's courts tomorrow, starting at 8.30 a.m. Mr. M. Feinberg, who last week captured the veterans title in the Israel tennis championships, and Mr. P.W. Van Heusde, runner up in the recent Diplomatic Corps tennis tournament, will be participating.

A FLAG DAY in aid of the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital is to be held in Jerusalem tomorrow night and Sunday.

Religious Services

PORTION: Breshit 1,1 — 6.6.
HAFTARA: Shmuel I 20.18—42.

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.32 p.m. today and ends at 5.43 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.30 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Disengoff Road): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.45 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herzog St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit: 8.30 a.m. (Cantor Leib Glantz & choir).

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatahia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m. Arvit: 5.40 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givant, Rehov Keren Kayemet, 2696. Wallach, 28 Hebron, 2942.
TEL AVIV: Melchett, 30 Sheinkin, 8502. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 22721. Kitajewicz, 22 Haparkon, 8506. Joffe, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67408. JAFFA: Elkemal, 65 Rehov 4, 82361. RAMAT GAN: Gremsa, 50 Bialik, 72337. GIVATAYIM: Mosa, opp. Fire Station, 72468. HOLON: Ribek, King Struma.
HAIFA: Haikrup, 1 Masada, 2222. International, 39 Ha'atzmaut, 2666. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. MAHANAYIM: Merom.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3624. Valero, German Colony, 4740.
TEL AVIV, Breiman, 86 Allenby, 63252. Shulman, 37 Ahad Ha'am, 4091. Bogroshow, 60 Bogroshow, 23939. Mosheson, 63 Ben Yehuda, 23461. Kollendar, 79 Arlosoroff, 36213. Evening: Tsfononik, 17 Allenby, 24553. Nordau, 189 Ben Yehuda, 23078. Ahad Ha'am, 38 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26206. JAFFA: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. Yisrael, Shikun Harut. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma.
HAIFA: Ghuzma, 18 Balfour, 4022. Nitzana, 28 Khoury, 4197. Abuza, Mt. Carmel, 81264. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. MAHANAYIM: Merom.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. R. Abelow, 10 Ussishkin, 3656. Dr. A. Katz, 20 Rehabeniam, 2668. Dr. M. Tryfuss, 32 King George, 3262.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Smykin, 26042. Dr. N.L. Gachov, 14 Sokolow, 26262. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23456.
HAIFA: Dr. Ciobal, 24 Pevzner, 3666. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Bon, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. G. Krauss, 32 Gaza Road, 3060. Dr. Y. Shore, 20 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: As today.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 5 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Bon, 67417. Day: Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Evening: Dr. Hamgal, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

THE DAGON HOTEL
Now is the best time for vacation
in ASHKELON

The Jerusalem Chamber Music Society
Saturday, Oct. 15, 8.30, "Gymnasia Rehavia"
The Israel String Quartet
(Fenyves-Fenyves-Roehr-Yellin)
Quartets by Haydn and Ravel, Quintet by Mozart (Clarinet: Y. Ettlinger)
Tickets at the doors.

DZIGAN & SZUMACHER
PRESENT THEIR NEW PROGRAMME
Na Dir Un Wein Nischt
RAMAT GAN and vicinity: "Rama," Tomorrow Oct. 15, 2 performances at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Sunday, Oct. 16, 8.30 p.m.,
Monday, Oct. 17, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem", Wednesday, Oct. 19
TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem", Thursday, Oct. 20
HAIFA: Amphitheatre, Friday, Oct. 21.
TICKETS: In Tel Aviv (for the performances at the "Rama," Ramat Gan) at: "Massah," "Rococo," "Kanef," "Kartis." In Ramat Gan: Reichnitz. In Haifa: "Maccabi," Rehov Herzl.

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE
Management: LICHTENBERG-LIPMAN
Guest performances of the well-known actors
★ Max Perlman
★ Gita Galina
PREMIERE:
"Der Americaner Litvak"
Musical comedy in 2 acts by ISIDOR LASCH.
Directed by: M. PERLMAN.
JAFFA: "Gal-Ron" Amphitheatre, Giv'at Aliya, Saturday, Oct 15, 2 performances, at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
GIVATAYIM: Sunday, Oct. 16, at 8.30 p.m.
KFAR SABA: Monday, Oct. 17, at 8.30 p.m
TEL AVIV: Ohel Shem, Tues., Oct. 18, at 8.30 p.m.
RAMAT GAN: Rama Wed., Oct. 19, at 8.30 p.m.
NATANYA: Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8.30 p.m.
KIRYAT HAIM: Friday, Oct. 21, at 8.30 p.m.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hasse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions: —
1) Sculptures by Aaron Privar. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorosan bronze Kettle of the 13th Century. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
Collages by Judith Yellin-Gaertner, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Mapu St., Avenue. 11-1, 4-6. Tomorrow 10-2.
Applied Art, works by members of Kibbutz Hasore'a and Kibbutz Ein Hashofet. 2) Ceramics by Nelly Pollack. 3) Embroidered pictures by Rosa Feige. 4) Watercolours by Joseph Kossonogi. 5) Drawings by I. Aschheim. 6) "Maskit", Carpet and Jewelery works. Artists' House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Recorded Music: —
"Music to Inspire." Beethoven's Leonore Overture No. 3, Liszt's "Les Preludes," and Schubert's Symphony No. 2 in B-Flat. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibition:—
Latest paintings by Israel Paldi. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays, 10-1.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Lectures:—
"Problems of State Education." Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of Ministry of Education, and "Oil in Israel — Vision and Reality," Mr. Menahem Goren. 11 a.m. Bet Ha'am.

★ Recorded Music:—
Saturday Music. Rieti's Partita, Delibes' Excerpts from the Ballets Coppelia and Sylvia, and Prokofieff's Quartet No. 2 in F-major. Public welcome. YMCA, 11 a.m.

★ Exhibitions:—
Opening of "Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting" Exhibition. Bezalel Museum, 8.30 p.m.

★ Play Reading:—
"Private Lives," by Noel Coward, 8.30 p.m., Israel Touring Club.

★ Concert:—
The Israel String Quartet, Gymnasia Rehavia, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings by Jerusalem Artists — Sculptors and Painters Pavilion in Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 5-8 (Closing on Oct. 19.)

★ Tourist Service: —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You. 9.30—1.30; 5—10.30 p.m.

★ Theatre: —
Ohel, "Eldorado," Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Miser," Mograbi Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, Premiere, "Henry the Fourth," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
Memorial exhibition of the sculptor, Zeev Ben Zvi. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Yochanan Simon. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ Entertainment: —
Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel —Dancing daily at 8 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre:—
Dzigan & Szumacher, "Na Dir Un Wein Nischt," "Rama", 2 perf. at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

JAFFA

★ Theatre: —
Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Americaner Litvak," Gal Ron Amphitheatre, 2 perf. at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
NEXT WEEK
Oct. 16 — "Henry the Fourth," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"This Earth." (for "Tel-Aviv"), Godess, 8 p.m.
Oct. 17 — "Henry the Fourth," Ramat Ha'gilboa, 8 p.m.
Oct. 18 — "This Earth." Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Henry the Fourth," Hadera, 8 p.m.
Oct. 19 — "Henry the Fourth," (sold out), Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"This Earth" (for "Tel-Aviv"), Ashkelon, 8 p.m.
Oct. 20 — "Ahat Mitzer," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
"Henry the Fourth," Jerusalem, 8 p.m.

ACCADIA
BRIDGE-CANASTA-RUMMY
Club
premises
under the direction of Mrs. Gutman.
opening at 4 p.m. on Sunday, October 16, 1955.
A Bridge Tournament will begin the same evening and the prizes will be donated by the Accadia Grand Hotel. For particulars please phone 4327-8-9, Tel Aviv. Participation fee including transportation and drinks IL.8.50.
Accadia Limousine Service operating from 4 Rehov Tchernihovsky, Tel Aviv. Phone 2938, 2962.

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furnished tastefully, pleasant neighbourhood.
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SPACIOUS 3-4 ROOM
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with 2 bathrooms and other advantageous conveniences, also suitable for office or physician.
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New 2-Room Furnished Apartment,
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A 70, 1950 model, 16 H.P., in good condition.
Capacity 750 kg.
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Safe Investment.
Reasonable profit.
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10 H.P. 1955 Model with H.M.V. Radio and other special attachments.
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Applications should be accompanied by full particulars of career, experience and testimonials.
Apply in writing to: "Hostel," P.O.B. 1144, Tel Aviv.

Notices to the Public

HAIFA-TEL AVIV ROAD CLOSED

The Ministry of Communications, Controller of Transport, hereby announces that the Haifa-Tel Aviv Road between the Hadera and Athlit crossroads will be closed to civilian traffic from October 15, 1955 at 6 p.m. until October 16, 1955 at 5 a.m.

While the road is closed, traffic from the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway will be directed via the Nahal Iron Road only. Police will be erected by the Police Department and the Military Police on the main highway at the Hadera crossroad, and on the main highway at the Athlit-Ein Hayam crossroad near Haifa.

SHABBAT KALLA

On October 15, 1955, Shabbat "Bereshit," the Shabbat Kalla will be dedicated to collective Bar Mitzvahs. The festive "Tsavta" meals will be held at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv, at 7.30 p.m. on Friday and at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

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Write to: "Auxiliary Farm," P.O.B. 224, Natanya.

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Comfortably Furnished Room
in the best part of Katamon, Jerusalem, favourable terms.
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2½ room modernly furnished
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Qualified Accountant
and London University graduate, wide experience in accountancy and audit here and abroad,
SEEKS POSITION
in Jerusalem.
Write: No.3872, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

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Golden Opportunity
2½ room apartment
in good neighbourhood, central heating — can be rented with or without furniture, refrigerator, etc.
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NO AGENTS.

Tabor—Refuge and Sanctuary

THE HIGH AND HOLY MOUNT

By HARRY ARVAY

IF a sixth-century pilgrim to the Holy Land were to decide to seek out the "mountain" where Jesus is said to have been transfigured, and which Matthew and Mark had called "high," and Peter "holy," he would have some evidence to aid him. Eusebius of Caesarea (265-340), St. Cyril of Jerusalem (315-386), St. Jerome (349-419) and several others had already declared that it was Mount Tabor.

Referring to the Bible, our pilgrim would have noted that Jeremiah speaks of sacred Mount Tabor, that David likens it to the strong arm of the Lord, and that the Prophetess Deborah had taken 10,000 of General Barak's soldiers up its steep slope. Upon its wide summit, she had spoken to them immortal words of emancipation and freedom, inflaming their hearts to descend and deal a mortal blow to Sisera's charioteers. Later had come one of the Chosen People's periodic reversions to idolatry, followed by defeat at the hands of the Medianites and Amalekites in Emek Yisrael, whereupon survivors had fled to Mt. Tabor to end their lives in its caves.

Arrived at the slopes of the massive mount, whose unique hump back rises sheerly from the plain, our pilgrim would have been directed at Dabburiya to what looked to him like a veritable stairway to heaven. Hewn out of the granite rock, steps led right up to the summit. Slowly, wearily he ascended, counting each step. There were 4,340 of them. Arriving, as it seemed, on top of the world he beheld three Basilicas, just as St. Peter had suggested to Jesus: "Let us make here three tabernacles, one for Thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias."

Naturally all this was quite bewildering and astonishing to our pilgrim, who surely knew his Bible by heart but was rather ignorant about history and did not even know that these memorials had been erected in 553 by the Council of Constantinople, only to be utterly destroyed by Saracen hordes in 637. They enjoyed unchallenged possession of it until 1099, but in the next two centuries it changed hands several times, Christian and Moslem conquests following each other in rapid succession each marked by memorials that were no sooner put up than destroyed in war.

In 1631 the consul of the Grand Duke of Tuscany obtained permission from the Emir Fakher Ed-Din for Franciscans to reside on the mountain. But it was not before 1873 that they were able to build their monastery and hospice for pilgrims and establish themselves there permanently. In their wake came the Greek Orthodox, who built a church dedicated to Elijah nearby.

Today, the visitor need not look for the remains of 4,340 steps for an excellent asphalt road winds in breathtaking serpentines up to the windy top at an altitude of nearly 600 metres, from which one can see Endor and Naim to the south, Lake Kinneret, Mount Hermon and Safad to the north, and Nazareth and Mount Carmel to the west. On my visit I had the good fortune to be guided by the Rev. Fr. Hieronymus Piotrowski O.F.M. The present (the third) Basilica of the Transfiguration was erected in 1921-4 by the Custody of the Holy Land under the direction of the architect Barluzzi, who is now residing in Nazareth to direct the building of the new Basilica there.

The style of the Basilica gives expression to the mystery it commemorates: the enormous arches to heaven; the division into two floors, calling to mind the terrestrial and celestial; the general lines of the walls that impels the eye towards the main scene depicted in the apse in magnificent gold and coloured mosaic; the foundations of Byzantine and Crusading days — laid bare so as to be clearly visible — reminding us that we are standing in a time-hallowed edifice.

In the semi-dome — upon which oblique sunrays fall through a specially devised aperture — the form of Jesus hovers in the centre, at his right are Moses above and Peter

THE Basilica of the Transfiguration on Mt. Tabor, commanding a view of Endor and Naim, Lake Kinneret, Safad, Nazareth, Mount Carmel and Mount Hermon.

below; at his left are Elijah above and James and John below. In the two towers are chapels dedicated to Moses and Elias. In the one, Moses is shown in Sinai with the tablets of the law and behind him Mount Sinai, the burning bush and miracle spring. In the other, Elias is depicted on Mount Carmel with the altars and sacrifices to Jehovah and Baal — the former being consumed by fire, but the latter untouched.

The Franciscan Monastery has recently been renovated, and as a delightful innovation it now has a spacious dining and rest-room at the disposal of visitors or pilgrims who are encouraged to feel "at home" and relax — not rushed through the usual brief sight-seeing syllabus.

But one does not wish to remain indoors long. These edifices of the 20th century are surrounded by ruins of early monastic buildings, still impressive with sheer massive strength. On all of the Tabor's slopes trees and shrubs have been planted and on the western side we have many dunaams of dense mature pine forest. There is also a small museum well stocked with archaeological finds, unearthed during excavations for the present buildings. They include pottery of all periods, diverse weapons — from ancient stone firebombs to Beduin muskets, and samples of taxidermist's art, proof of ample local wild-life, including a monstrous stuffed wolf who is said to have swallowed an unfortunate man just before falling into the hunter's hands.

Jewish visitors in particular may be interested in a late tradition which places the meeting between Abraham and Malchisedek near or on this mountain, (a chapel and grotto west of the Greek Orthodox Church of Elijah preserves this tradition) while Christians are reminded that in the village of Dabburiya at the foot of Mt. Tabor is a church commemorating the cure of a child "possessed by the devil" which Jesus "drove out" after descending from the mount.

After a long talk with the Rev. Fr. Hieronymus, I began to wonder how many more secrets of the distant past, unrecorded in holy writs or pilgrims' diaries, lie hidden under the mountain's green surface. I felt that surely here was one more site worthy of thorough archaeological investigation that might yield an invaluable amount of evidence about man's common history.

Excitement Over First Finds at Hatzor

By YESHAYAHU ASHNI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

SAFAD. — THE fascination of our archaeological finds is infecting the public at large. More and more people from all walks of life are willing to drop everything and brave the sun, the dust, and wearying rides to lift a corner of the curtain of the past and find out at first hand what the towns and villages of ancient Israel were like. Droves of visitors of all ages and origins descended upon Hatzor after the Exploration Society's convention in order to take in a summary of the first season of excavations from the archaeologists in charge, who held forth enthusiastically about the finds unearthed so far. Some used megaphones, but there was no need of them: it was so quiet you could have heard them distinctly even if they had spoken in whispers.

It seems to me that a publication reporting periodically on what was doing at our archaeological sites would be a sound business proposition, and a news bulletin put out by the Hatzor expedition might sell like hot cakes in Jerusalem, Haifa, and even Tel Aviv. At any rate, when Jean Perrot reviewed the excavations at Area Three and mentioned that the rampart had been built by the Hyxos in the Middle Bronze Age, that it was 750 metres long, 100 metres wide and 15 metres high, and that it protected a camp enclosure of 600 dunaams against attack from the West, a stir of excitement passed over the public and everybody pulled out his notebook and started taking feverish notes.

The distinguishing feature of Area Four is... the hundreds of snake pits that dot it. But the archaeology lovers didn't seem to mind them, so absorbed were they by an expert's account of the geological forces that had created them and the people that had made use of them, first as cisterns and grain warehouses, then as burial pits. They are 60 to 70 centimetres wide at the entrance, but they widen out as one goes deeper. Here the finds include two ovens, one for pottery and the other for melting metal, as well as a smelting dish and copper slag. Several man-made caves have also been discovered, but it is not clear whether they were graves or dwellings, for their use varied with the times.

A number of the finds are on display in glass cabinets surmounted by attractive photographs at a special exhibition at the Cultural Centre of Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar, only a few hundred metres from the excavation site. Of the season's crop of 10,000 items, probably most worthy of mention are:

Excavations One and Two (the Israelite settlements, on the hill) a shop with round storerooms (second stratum); a round grain silo (first stratum — about 732 B.C.E.); a cooking pot on a stove; the weights and the stand of a horizontal loom; a stone roller of the sort the people of Safad use to this day to compact their roofs after the rains; a waterjug with strainer, with its spout shaped like a horse's head, a unique eighth-century B.C.E. ivory mirror handle, decorated in relief with a four-winged cherub (and palmetto leaves); a seal mark with a falcon on it (Horus) dating back to the sixth or seventh century; a drain pipe; and a picture of a smiling girl lifting a Persian bowl.

(Many soot-stained cooking pots and baking pans were left on the stoves that remain from the Israelite period. It is apparent that a sudden catastrophe descended on the citizens).

Excavations Three and Four (the Bronze Age settlements enclosed by the ramparts) a basalt bowl and rubbing stone; a 15th-14th century Egyptian scarab; representations of gazelles and other delicate drawings; fragments of some receptacle, with two proto-Sinai letters that look like lammed and het, dating back to the 15th century; a clay mask; two skulls; and a depth of six metres, the skeleton of a woman, her hands folded over her breast, her head laid on a stone: 13th century.

HEARD ABROAD

It has now been established that we are against war. There were doubts in the past, but this has now been established between Governments. — Mr. A. Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister.

I do not believe in baby-sitters or sending children to boarding schools just because the parents are too lazy to look after them. — Mr. Harry Truman.

After all, everybody must be a little democratic these days. — Prince Alfonso Maximiliano Victorio Maria de la Santissima Trinidad y todos Los Santos Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

I have only one wife. That is all that is necessary. In fact, it is more than sufficient. — Abdul Jabbar Fahmi, Governor of Baghdad, speaking on the question of polygamy.

It seems that in the heboogilo of Gen, the Indians are peaceably aggressive while the Portuguese are aggressively peaceful. — Mr. Shafaat Bazool, in a letter to "The Times" of London.

NATURE NOTES

STORK PUZZLE

A CORRESPONDENT from the Lachish area writes me that many storks are at present feeding on the fields there, making the newly green region a station on their way south. As most Israelis know, storks are rarely seen here on their southward flight, as in autumn the westerly winds drive them further inland. But these storks merely remind me of the puzzling changes in the storks' migration habits which have sometimes been discussed in readers' letters.

For several years varying numbers of storks have been seen in the summer in several localities in Israel, notably in the Emek Zevulun, where they follow the reapers to catch the insects disturbed by them; near the Hula; and near Lydda, where passengers on late trains could see them perched on small trees for the night. At the same time there are reports from Austria that the villages by the Neusiedler See — on the Hungarian frontier—have been missing their summer storks, which used to nest on the roofs, where old cartwheels were accommodatingly placed for them. I have heard nothing about nesting here, however. Three years ago, there was an abortive attempt by one pair in Tantura (Dor). The hen laid one egg, but no more, and that one was abandoned.

Storks used to be nesters in this country until 100 years ago, when for unknown reasons they left. It is not at all impossible that they may become summer breeders or residents again, now that conditions have improved so much. It is greatly to be hoped, for they are not only beautiful and quaint, but exceedingly useful to man. *P.J.*

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 16 TO OCTOBER 22
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN., Oct. 16	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	L.A.I.	Rome
	1112	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON., Oct. 17	1300	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, London
	1350	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES., Oct. 18	0030	EL AL	Istanbul
	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
			Ankara, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0345	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1030	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED., Oct. 19	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR., Oct. 20	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0900	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1000	GREEK AIRLINES	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome Amsterdam, New York
	1100	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
FRI., Oct. 21	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	1030	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI., Oct. 21	0945	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 18, 1955	s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Oct. 20, 1955	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseille

PELTOURS
TEL AVIV: 36 Rehov Abad Ha'am, Telephones: 63355/7 & 66774/5
JERUSALEM: 7 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Telephones: 4318/9
HAIFA: 82 Ha'atzmaut Road Telephones: 4041/3
BEN-GOV'T: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 294

From the Memoirs of Harry Truman — Volume One

CROSSING TO POTSDAM

WHEN a President of the United States leaves Washington, even on a short trip, many special operations and people are set in motion. But when he travels overseas under wartime conditions, it is a vast undertaking.

I had always been in the habit of making my own travelling arrangements — driving my own car — buying my own railroad tickets — carrying my own bags — but, as President, none of these things were possible. There was never a time when I could not be reached immediately by Washington.

The White House, in a sense, had to be moved to Potsdam for the duration of the conference. I wanted to take Fred Vinson with me, but he and I thought it best for him to remain in Washington, for if anything were to happen to Byrnes or me, Vinson, as Secretary of the Treasury, would be the successor to the office of the President.

I decided to make the journey aboard a naval vessel since I felt I would be better able aboard ship to study the many documents that had been assembled for my information.

During the early stages of preparation I cabled Harriman to inform Stalin that "Eisenhower has been directed to make advance arrangements for accommodations and conference space for American members of the forthcoming conference."

On the same day Churchill cabled me suggesting that we use the code word TERMINAL for the Potsdam Conference. I agreed.

AMENITIES ON BOARD THE AUGUSTA

STALIN finally agreed on the housing plans for the conference, which was to take place in the Russian sector. The Russians were a little slow in permitting our advance detachments to enter Berlin for the necessary preparatory work, but once our advance parties arrived and inspected the facilities assigned to us, they reported them entirely satisfactory. The local Russian commanders had little authority to act, and time and again questions of detail had to be referred to Moscow before adjustments could be made.

On July 6, the day of my departure for Potsdam, there was a concert by the Army Air Forces band on the south lawn of the White House in the evening, and I walked from the White House to the lawn to attend it. Only a few knew that I would be on my way within a few hours. I left the White House by automobile for the Union Station and boarded a train for Newport News, Va., where the heavy cruiser U.S.S. Augusta was waiting to take me to Europe. No public announcement was made of my departure for obvious security reasons.

Within an hour after we arrived at dock side, the Augusta was under way, and with her, as we left Hampton Roads, was the heavy cruiser Philadelphia. No other escort, either ship or air, was used. The Philadelphia went ahead of us and made a smooth path in what otherwise would have been a rough sea so that most of us who were not good sailors did not suffer from seasickness.

As soon as we had passed the swept channel leading through the minefield at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay and reached the open sea, the Augusta held an abandon ship drill.

I went to my station, the No. 2 motor whaleboat on the port side of the well deck, and took part in the drill. I had always had great respect for the efficiency with which our naval vessels are operated, and as long as I was aboard ship I wanted to fit into the routine as much as it was possible.

It was a wonderful crossing. The Augusta had a fine band which played during the dinner hour each evening. There were movies every night in Secretary Byrne's cabin. I was up early every morning to take some exercise on the deck, and spent a good deal of time talking with the members of the crew. I also ate a meal in every mess aboard the ship, taking my place in the "chow lines" with my aluminium tray along with the men.

The third day out, the Augusta left formation to take position for a gunnery exercise. The Philadelphia was used as target ship. This was what they called an offset practice — that is, the deflection sight scales in the gun directors controlling the fire, as well as on the guns concerned, were offset so that the fall of shot was four degrees to the right of the line of the target. Thus, while the fire was actually directed at the target ship, the shots landed some 500 yards or more astern of the Philadelphia. I witnessed the practice from the navigating bridge through binoculars that had also been offset to the same degree as had the fire control instruments, causing actual misses to appear as hits on the target ship.

And Hollanders who thronged the little towns along the Schelde Estuary and cheered our ships as we passed by. It was clear that the news of our arrival was no secret. As we passed Flushing, Holland, I received a message of greeting from the Burgomaster.

As the Augusta moved slowly into the harbour of Antwerp and proceeded to the municipal dock, I could see something of the war's devastation in the wreckage from bombing.

At Antwerp a special communications plane was waiting to pick up mail pouches from the ship for Washington, D.C., and one of the letters it carried back was to my mother and my sister.

July 13, 1945.

Dear Mama & Mary :—

I hope you are both well and that everything is all right with you. It is with me. We left Norfolk at 7 a.m. last Sunday, July 7, on a nice sunny morning, and the trip has been most pleasant and restful. Went to church at 10:30 with officers and men. Sat around on the deck with Mr. Byrnes and Adm. Leahy most of the morning and took a nap in the afternoon.

Saw a picture show that night, we have one every night. On Monday, inspected the ship from top to bottom. Found a boy on board whose name is Lawrence Truman. He comes from Owensborough, Ky., and is the great grandson of our grandfather's brother. He's a nice boy and has green eyes just like Margaret's. Looks about her age.

We had target practice on Monday firing eight inch, five inch and forty millimetre guns. Right interesting to an artillery man. I've had various meals with officers mess, warrant officers and petty officers. Tonight I eat with the crew.

We'll land Sunday, and this will be mailed then. I wish this trip was over. I hate it. But it has to be done.

The King of England has asked me to call, as have the Kings of Denmark and Norway. But I think I'll come home with all speed when the show's over in Berlin. Take care of yourselves. Love to you both.

Harry.

The evidence of war's destruction was less marked along the road than in the city of Antwerp, but I saw many bombed out homes and factories and temporary wooden bridges. Most of the damage here, I was told, was done by V-bombs. We passed Breendock, which was reputed to be the Germans' biggest and most feared concentration camp for Belgians during the war.

RAVAGES OF WAR IN EUROPE

ON the last night of the voyage we were forced to restrict our speed to ten knots because of minefields in the North Sea and wreck-buoys marking the location of sunken Axis and Allied ships. I was up early the next morning which was Sunday, to watch the hundreds of wildly enthusiastic Belgians on the road from Antwerp to Brussels was guarded by soldiers from the 137th Infantry Regiment, Thirty-fifth Division — the division in which I had served as a captain during the first World War. The route was lined with spectators — mostly Belgians just recently liberated from the Germans — who came to watch our forty-car caravan. Shortly after noon we arrived at the airfield.

I was told that Secretary Byrnes took the controls of the No. 2 plane while *en route* from Kassel to Magdeburg. Those two cities, as viewed from the air, appeared to be completely destroyed. I could not see a single house that was left standing in either town. The German countryside, however, seemed to be under cultivation and presented a beautiful appearance.

After a flight of about three hours and a half we landed at Gatow airfield, ten miles from Babelsberg. In less than 30 minutes we had arrived at our final destination, Babelsberg, a suburb of Berlin. Premier Churchill lived at 23 Ringstrasse in Babelsberg, about two blocks from my three-storey stucco residence. His was a similarly large house. Generalissimo Stalin also resided at Babelsberg, about a mile from the Little White House on the way to Cecilienhof, where the conference sessions were to be held.

It was the following morning, July 16, when I met Prime Minister Churchill for the first time. He came to call on me, but I did not feel that I was meeting a stranger. I had seen him on several occasions when he had been in Washington for conferences with Roosevelt, although I had not talked to him then. We had had a number of telephone conversations since I had been President, and in that way a personal contact had already been made.

I had an instant liking for this man who had done so much for his own country and for the Allied cause. There was something very open and genuine about the way he greeted me. I told the Prime Minister that I had an agenda which I would like to present at the meeting and asked him if he had one. He said, "No, I don't need one."

Churchill and I never had a serious disagreement about anything, although we argued about a great many things. He was very grateful to the United States for what we had done, and he was a very great admirer of Roosevelt. On the fundamentals of great principles we were in complete agreement.

I liked to listen to him talk. But he wasn't very fond of music — at least my kind of music.

Later that day I wrote Mama and Mary my second letter since leaving Washington.

July 16, 1945.

Dear Mama & Mary :—

Arrived in Berlin yesterday afternoon about three o'clock and was met by all the Foreign Ministers and high ranking officials of Great Britain and Russia and a special contingent of American soldiers whom I had to inspect. We then came to a beautiful house on a lake in Potsdam, which formerly belonged to the head of the movie colony. It is said that he had been sent back to Russia — for what purpose I don't know.

I had a very pleasant visit with the Prime Minister of England this morning, and I am expecting a visit from Marshal Stalin either this afternoon or tomorrow. I hope I shall have an opportunity to write more in detail later, but I want to get this off to you so as to get it in the pouch that is to leave here this afternoon.

If you will address your letters to the White House with instructions that they be forwarded on to me, will get them promptly.

Lots of love to you both.

Harry

THE arrival of Marshal Stalin from Moscow was delayed because of a slight heart attack which he had suffered — this was a well-kept secret. He came to pay a visit at the Little White House shortly after his arrival at Babelsberg. He was accompanied by Molotov and by Pavlov, who acted as interpreter. Secretary Byrnes was present, and Charles E. Bohlen acted as my interpreter.

Stalin apologized for being late, saying that his health was not as good as it used to be. It was about 11 o'clock when he came, and I asked him to stay for lunch. He said he could not, but I insisted.

"You could if you wanted to," I told him.

He stayed. We continued our conversation through lunch. I was impressed by him and talked to him straight from the shoulder. He looked me in the eye when he spoke, and I felt hopeful that we could reach an agreement that would be satisfactory to the world and to ourselves.

I was surprised at Stalin's stature — he was not over five feet, five or six inches tall (1 m. 65 or 1 m. 67). When he had pictures taken, he would usually stand on the step above me. Churchill would do the same thing. They were both shorter than I. I had heard that Stalin had a withered arm, but it was not noticeable. What I most especially noticed were his eyes, his face and his expression.

I was pleased with my first visit with Stalin. He seemed to be in a good humour. He was extremely polite, and when he was ready to leave he told me that he had enjoyed the visit. He invited me to call on him, and I promised him I would.

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Ex-Spy On Burgess-Maclean Mystery

By ALEXANDER FOOTE
Author of 'Handbook for Spies'

HAVING been for nine years a Soviet agent — against Germany but never against Britain — I daresay that I approach the escape of the two British diplomats, Burgess and Maclean to Moscow in 1951 from a rather special point of view. Ever since their disappearance in 1951 there have been questions in my mind which have not been answered by the White Paper issued in Britain last month. Let me, at the outset, make it quite clear that I have no special knowledge of this case; my familiarity with Soviet espionage ceased in 1947, when I arrived in Berlin from Moscow and defected to the West.

The question which I continue to ask myself about Burgess and Maclean is this: How did they persuade the Soviet authorities to depart from normal practice and arrange their removal to the Soviet Union?

To grasp the point of this question, the reader should understand how the Soviet espionage system works and the functions of its component categories. There are three of these. At the head of the espionage network in a particular country — he usually lives just outside the country he is working against — is the Resident Director; he is the only operator in possession of the codes and is in full charge of communications. Incidentally, it is the transmitting of material — actual documents, or photographs of documents — that makes up ninety per cent of the task of espionage.

Use of "Sources"

Below the Resident Director come the "couriers" and "post-boxes" (persons in whose homes documents can be deposited for collection by couriers), and the radio telegraphists. All these are, as a rule, made officers of the Red Army, whatever their rank or sex. They are in a sense mechanics; their role is to fetch and carry material between the Resident Director and his "sources."

The "sources" are nearly always nationals of the country in question, sympathetic to the Soviet Union. They must occupy positions which give them direct contact with information of potential value to Moscow. Maclean and Burgess were "sources."

Now the point to bear in mind about a "source" is that he is of use only if he retains access to important information. Note that a "source" is not a trained agent, like the Resident Director, or, to a lesser extent, the couriers. He is useful only in his own country. There is no point in removing a discovered "source" to Moscow, unless it is known that he is about to be brought to trial, with the risk that further undiscovered "sources" will be given away.

"Sources," who are often unstable personalities, tend to suffer from anxiety. From time to time they develop "out-station" nerves, and bombard Moscow with requests to be given asylum. Part of the Resident Director's job is to soothe them down, keep them on the job. A promise is, of course, made to all "sources" that, if they ever are detected, they and their families will be saved and taken to Moscow — but only when detection is certain and would lead to a public scandal. In cases where evacuation would be the cause of the scandal, as it was with Burgess and Maclean, evacuation would not normally be carried out.

It should be added that the business of arranging an evacuation is complex and requires several weeks of preparation. Many agents have to be diverted into arranging it; false passports have to be made, and every detail carefully organized. The cost of maintaining useless evacuees in Moscow is also unwelcome. In short, however hard he may beg to be removed to the Soviet Union, the "source" will be left in his own country unless there is some extraordinary reason for removing him.

Now, it appears from the White Paper that Burgess and Maclean were not in danger of arrest. True, the White Paper says that Maclean was going to be interviewed on suspicion, and this evidently became known to him. But — and we must look at this through the eyes of the men in Moscow who had to decide whether to evacuate him — it was not by any means certain that this inquiry would result in a public scandal. On the evidence of the White Paper, Maclean was in danger, at worst, of being called upon to resign. In that event the British public would have heard nothing of what lay behind the case.

Of course, if the British authorities could have produced concrete evidence that Maclean had been communicating secret information, they could have prosecuted him, and probably have had him imprisoned. But, according to the White Paper, no such evidence existed at the time, and this is the fact which would normally weigh most with the Soviet espionage authorities.

If Burgess and Maclean were not in the situation which normally warrants evacuation, why did the Soviet authorities take this extraordinary step.

As it is clear that the evacuation of these men was fully prepared, and as the only danger that seems to have confronted them was that of questioning, it seems likely that the Russians feared they might have incriminated others if they broke down under questioning. Both men were admittedly unstable characters, liable to breakdowns.

This supposition need not mean that the Russians have, or had, a super-spy in the middle of the British Government machine. They might have been mistaken—the battle of Kharkov was lost by the Russians because one of their best "sources" in Nazi Germany had become the dupe of a "double" agent. What seems at least certain is that Moscow not only knew Maclean was going to be questioned—itself remarkable enough—but also thought that he and Burgess might incriminate others or another more important than two expendable "sources" such as themselves.

What's New

By DANI BEN-AMOTZ

Travel Agents

A COUPLE of Saturday evenings ago we dropped by the bar of the President Hotel just to take a look at the swimming pool, and we found the place electrified. The owner, a man by the name of Schiff, dressed, combed and carefully shaven, was standing next to the hotel's manager, passing a critical look at the small tables which were set with saucers of almonds, green olives and pretzels and at the bar which displayed a row of plates full of small sandwiches of *lox* and sardines. The waiters in their white jackets stood in one corner, whispering. A violinist, a pianist and an accordionist were tuning up on the platform.

Somebody ran in and said breathlessly to Mr. Schiff, "They are coming." "They are coming," Mr. Schiff repeated. "Turn on all the lights and take your places." The waiters dispersed themselves, the barman opened a bottle of cognac and the trio started to work over a passage from Rimsky-Korsakov's Capriccio Espagnol. We caught Mr. Schiff in the corner and asked him what it was all about. "A reception for the American travel agents. The Tourist Corporation is giving it. Looks all right?" We said it wasn't bad and asked what the programme was. "The orchestra will play, our singer will sing and things like that. We have prepared a little present for each of them, a small vase of pure silver with the hotel's emblem on it, and we have a big porcelain vase for Mr. Teddy Kollek with a special inscription. That's in honour of his taking over the Tourist Office."

The trio was still working at the Capriccio. The violinist wasn't too happy. Tapping on the piano, he was counting one-two-three-four, five-six-and-one-two-three... They didn't stop their work even when the important guests started to arrive, accompanied by officials from the Tourist Office. Mr. Schiff bowed elegantly as the guests passed him on their way out to admire the swimming pool. A small round man said to his wife, who was wearing a mink coat, "Well, shall we take off our clothes and jump in?"

"A swimming pool!" exclaimed his wife. How do you like that!"

"My, isn't it lovely," said another woman in the tone of voice Americans use for saying things they don't mean.

After standing outside in small groups for a few minutes, they came back inside, accepted the drinks which were offered them by the waiters, and sat down at

the small tables. At one of the corner tables we noticed Mr. Neeman, head of the Tourist Office in Jerusalem, munching almonds and giving some information to a local newspaperman. We asked permission to listen in and this is what we heard.

"Sixteen travel agents from the U.S. and Canada on their way to the ASTA convention in Lausanne. Important guests. Important in the tourist business. Arrived by plane. Two of them came through Mandelbaum Gate. They'll stay eight days. First two days in Jerusalem. They saw Mount Zion, Ramat Rahel, Sanhedria, Meah Shearim, Mandelbaum Gate, Mount Herzl, Ein Karem and of course the King David Hotel where they are staying. In Haifa it will be the Zion, then the Accadia and Dan. They will see everything that a tourist does. One of them said he was going to put up a sign in his office saying, "The agent who has seen all the places you want to see." There'll be a reception at the Accadia given by El Al, a reception by Zim and Abba Khoushy at the Zion Hotel and a reception by Mayor Levanon, the Israel Travel Agents and the Hotel Association at the Dan Hotel. The trip is costing each of them $5 a day, the difference being paid by the Tourist Department of each country they visit."

Now that we knew all about it, we raised a glass to tourism. The American Consul-General and Mrs. William Cole were having their drinks with Mr. Arthur Lourie of the Foreign Ministry. The trio finally got through Capriccio Espagnol and sank into a waltz. We were introduced to one of the owners of New York's Taft Hotel, 1,200 rooms, a middle-aged man with a 1,200-room smile who said that he is always on good terms with the press and gives them news, bad or good, to prevent newspapermen from coming and snooping around by themselves. We circulated among the travelling agents, asking the How-do-you-like-Israel kind of question, and it is surprising how unanimous they were in their opinions. The country is charming, Jerusalem is gorgeous, the hotels are excellent, Israelis are delightful.

The violinist had meanwhile presented a singer whose name, unfortunately, eludes us, who sang a Yemenite song the name of which we didn't catch. After that, she lurched into an American song and then into Mambo Italiano. One of the travel agents kept swaying his head from side to side and muttering, "Oi, how nice, how nice." We asked Mr. Amos Irron of the Tourist Corporation whether anyone was going to make an historic little speech as we were in a hurry. He said that there would be no speeches although he had prepared a little something. He said he had wanted to tell them about the Feast of Tabernacles and how the word "tavern" derives from the name of the feast. We said it was a pity he wasn't going to speak. We were about to get up and look for a sandwich when we noticed that the last trays were being snatched up by the waiters and taken out. When the hotel manager got up to say what a great honour it was, what plans the hotel had for the future and how much he would like them to make a small tour and see a few rooms for themselves, we called it a day and went out into the night.

Overheard

WALKING behind two middle-aged men, we overheard one of them saying "... takes a real genius to be as stupid as I was. Instead of buying oil stocks, I bought shares in the Binyanei Haooma."

Copyright "Dvar Hashavua"

Double Feature at the Artists House

CORNELIA Pollak, whose exhibition of figured ceramics opened last Saturday at the Jerusalem Artists House, is unique among the many ceramic artists of this country. She is neither an intellectual potter, nor a painter enjoying a new and fashionable medium, but a modeller. The style of her figurines clearly hails from Europe's great porcellain manufactures, happily modified to the coarser material of faience in the manner that once upon a time brought Wally Wieselthier of the defunct Wiener Werkstaette international acclaim.

The work of Cornelia Pollak must with necessarity surprise the public of this country, accustomed to the severe and simple forms of our ceramists. Her approach is a playful Baroque, which she masters with brilliant technique. There is probably no other ceramist in this country who can build up figurines with anything like the refined virtuosity of Cornelia Pollak. She is one of the two ceramists in the world to have been honoured with a one-man show at the Pavillon Marsan of the Louvre.

Most of the little works in Cornelia Pollak's present exhibition are ironic variants of the mannerisms of famous manufactures: some play at being "Capodimonte," others tongue-in-cheek Nymphenburgs or "Meissen" parodies. All are full of movement and charm. My predilection are the many delicious nudes, the nymphs, Ledas and mermaids. Another facet in the work of this masterly eclectic are her "Gothic terracottas," reminiscent of the famous "Toepferkeramik" of the 16th century.

Cornelia Pollak has not yet found her professional niche in Israel. Unable to equip a workshop of her own, she has spent years as an ordinary worker in a Haifa Bay ceramic factory, where she was at least allowed to use the facilities of the factory in the evenings. Most of the gay figurines she has on show were thus created after days of routine work. Her talents should be recruited for a teaching job for which she is eminently qualified.

Kibbutz Crafts

THE second Artists House Exhibition is showing "Arts and Crafts from Hazorea and Ein Hashofet," mainly the work of the two *kibbutz* artists, Yohanan ben Ya'acov and Jean Meir.

Yohanan ben Ya'acov of Hazorea is clearly a decorative artist of great gifts. His semi-abstract paintings on wood have the colourful and amusing appeal of old painted rustic furniture. His "allround" (one can hang them any way up one likes) landscapes in painted low-relief gesso are intriguing. His underglass paintings, which one can put on a table, hang on a wall, or use under a lamp, are ornamental and amusing. His textiles, if technically still a little rough, are full of ideas. Yohanan ben Ya'acov could furnish a fully developed arts and crafts industry with ideas. A few landscapes offer proof that he also has his merits as a straight painter.

Folk Art

Jean Meir is a good potter of what one could call the "earth-bound" type. Her cups and jars are good pottery and many of her designs for table ware and Hanukka lamps are new and original. One can see the beginnings of a true folk art in her work. In her settlement she works as a teacher of arts and crafts, and Ein Hashofet may be congratulated on having found so competent and gifted a pedagogue.

The handwoven textiles from Hazorea look extremely well done to the layman and the woodwork, by the children of the settlement, makes one regret that, for reasons unknown, wooden bowls and other objects like these have become almost unobtainable in this country's craftshops.

Th.F.M.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Paldi at the Museum

MR. PALDI can certainly be an enchanting colourist when the mood seizes him. There are several canvases in the current exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum which are a delight to the eye, so happy is the play of one colour against the other and so pleasant is the placing of the various forms.

The 30 works on view have been painted during the past five years and are nearly all "patterns" although in some the original subject that inspired the effort can be plainly glimpsed. Many of the works are a mixture of collage and oil, and the artist is clever in his use of bits of yarn or material to obtain accentuation of a passage and variety of surface texture.

Fairy Tale (No. 2) — four small medallions of charming colour — and No. 28 — which seems to be based on autumnal leaves — are particularly successful, and the two large decorations (30) aptly entitled "Wonders of the Sea" and No. 25 are ingratiating both in design and diversified colour schemes.

The reviewer did not care for the "reliefs" although in some cases here, too, the colour is good but the general effect of these heavily raised surfaces is repellent. However, in this category, worth note are the canvases with "Women with jars" as the motif. They are strongly rhythmical, and since the relief effect is employed to strengthen the lines of movement, it does have a definite meaning. The best of these variations on the one theme is No. 23 — three women shown with their backs to the spectator.

S.W.

ZARITSKY'S PAINTINGS IN AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM. —

AN exhibition of oil paintings and water colours by Joseph Zaritsky is currently being held at the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, which earlier bought one of his oil paintings and has now also acquired seven of his water colours.

"Het Vrije Volk" writes that "Zaritsky is much better in water colour than in oil. In water colour, his landscapes are of the same quality as works on similar subjects by great French contemporaries; they are only somewhat more nervous, vivid in script, warm in colour."

"Het Algemeen Handelsblad" feels, that "Zaritsky's oils have a very pleasant, sensitive colour and, despite their abstractionism, a clear, somewhat irregular relation with reality. They sometimes seem to evoke somewhat confused maps of towns and landscapes viewed from high in the air, with here and there a recognizable element as a sudden gust of reality... His oils often tend to dissolve themselves in a formlessness which is as it were possessed by a horror of vacua..."

H.B.

First Coal Pipeline

GEORGETOWN, OHIO, (USIS). A 170-kilometre coal pipeline, the first major conveyor of its kind in the world, is under construction from the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company plant near here to Cleveland, Ohio. When the pipeline is completed next year, pulverized coal will be mixed with water and pumped through pipes to a terminus in Cleveland where the coal will be separated from the water. The line, which will cost up to $14m., will have a capacity of 1,200,000 tons of coal a year.

BRIDGE

THE EN-PASSANT COUP

Solution of Holiday Problem

By JERUSALEMITE

OUR problem was:

S. A K
H. Q J
D. A 9 8 6 3
C. 7 6 4 3

S. 8 6 5 3
H. A K 10 9 8
D. —
C. A K 8 2

West opens with the spade nine against a six clubs contract by South. What are declarer's two safety plays for his contract? Assuming that South does pull two rounds of trumps and finds West saddled with four trumps to the queen, how should he continue in order to bring home the bacon?

I South was obviously grossly overconfident when he immediately pulled his two master trumps. The slam is cold if the adverse trumps split 3-2, and it is impossible if they are all stacked in one hand. There is practically no play against four clubs to the queen with East. South's only duty was consequently to brace himself against finding four trumps to the queen with West.

There are 5 winners in hearts, 1 diamond, 2 spades, and 3 clubs. South must therefore prepare for a ruff *without losing trump control*. The obvious way is to ruff a diamond at trick two. Now, and only now, come ace and king of clubs. When East shows out, South simply continues trumps. West must win, or else dummy makes the jack and plays the fourth round; and his return is won in dummy, the last trump drawn, when South has a spread for the rest. This master plan is *unconditionally safe*.

The second plan is a bit more involved. South may draw the club ace to the second trick of the game and then continue with a low club. Dummy wins the return lead, and South belatedly ruffs a diamond. Now comes the club king, a re-entry to dummy, and the jack of clubs. Plan two is thus essentially identical with plan one, except that it loses the chance of playing for the drop of the trump queen and increases the risk of an adverse ruff. It will not work opposite a Singleton spade with West.

II In actual play, South committed the mistake of immediately cashing both high trumps, only to find that West had four trumps to the queen. If he now tries a third trump, West wins and plays his fourth club, thus depriving declarer of his ruff. Should South, on the other hand, attempt first to steal a diamond ruff, West will play havoc with the re-entry to the closed hand.

If he is still to make the game, South will have to rely on finding West with at least two hearts and not less than six red cards in all. A slight variation will become necessary if West has a Singleton spade; but with five black cards already accounted for, the odds are, in our opinion, pretty much in favour of finding West with less than eight red cards, i.e., with at least another spade.

South enters dummy with the spade king. The diamond ace remains as an untapped reserve in dummy, to avoid running an unnecessary, even if remote, risk of finding West with five hearts and a Singleton diamond. After the heart, queen declarer overtakes the jack in the closed hand. If this holds, and if West still has at least four more red cards, the game is safe. Hearts are continued to the end and West cannot ruff for obvious reasons. The resulting four-card end-play is:

S. —
H. —
D. A 9
C. 7 6

S. 7
H. —
D. 7
C. Q 10

S. 8 6
H. —
D. —
C. 5 3

At this juncture, West is known to hold at least one diamond. South ruffs a spade in dummy and returns any diamond, ruffing it in the closed hand, while West must follow suit. Now comes another spade, and West is unable to prevent dummy's Singleton jack of trumps from winning the 12th trick.

The prize a three-month subscription to the *Post* has been awarded to Mr. B. Epstein, Jerusalem.

HYDRAULICALLY DRIVEN CAR

IN February, 1953, *The Jerusalem Post* published a report on Mr Dov Balkore of Bnei Brak, who had invented a hydraulic transmission system for automobiles that was patented in May, 1952, and could revolutionise the world automobile industry.

The invention, a hydraulic pump driving oil through tubes to hydraulic differential turbines connected with the rear wheels, does away with the need for a clutch, a drive shaft, a gear box and mechanical brakes. To stop the car, the driver turns off the oil supply and brings hydraulic pressure against the speed bands; to drive in reverse, he changes the direction of the oil flow through the differential turbines.

This simple device does away with something like 8,000 parts, cuts the price of the car by about 30 per cent, makes it much easier to learn how to drive, and reduces depreciation substantially. All the parts could easily be made in Israel.

No Support

Several experts here examined the design and thought well of the invention. But no one is prophet in his own backyard, and the device found no support. When a prospective financial backer was offered a full partnership with the inventor, he was discouraged by the scepticism of Ministry of Transport officials. Mr. Balkore alone could not afford to build a specimen car or patent his invention abroad.

Yet the news spread quickly, and Mr. Balkore received numerous inquiries from foreign firms. The invention has been applied in a number of vehicles built by hobbyists. The 1954 exhibition of the British National Institute of Agricultural Engineering included a model of a tractor built according to the principle of the hydraulic differential. A 45-year-old U.S. Air Force officer from Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Daniel W. Banky, went further, riding his hydraulically driven automobile 100 miles, although he, too, came up against laughter and ridicule.

Y. GALILI

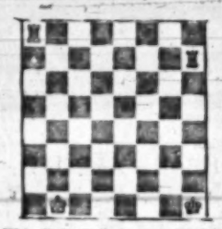
CHESS

OCTOBER 14, 1955.

PROBLEM No. 930
Nils G. Van Dijk, Norway
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kc6; Qa3; Pb3. (3)
Kb4; Pg6. (3)
White Mates in Two

ENDGAME No. 107
J. Gunst, Finland
1st Prize, "Suomen Sos." 1946



Kb1; Ra5; Pa7. (3)
Kh1; Rh7. (3)
White to Play and Win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 914 (Morra): 1.Re1! Problem No. 915 (Ruppin): 1.Qh2! The Israel theme of the Israel-France match.

SOLVING CONTEST. Problems 890-900. Maximum: 3-3-4-3-3-3-3-3-3-4/32. Jakub 25, Spitzer 31, Grinblatt 30, Rassfreund 12, Greenfeld 10, Herzog 8. NOTES. No. 893: U. Grinblatt was the only solver. No. 899: Cooked by 1.KRKN K:e4(dl)! 2.K:e6(Qa8). The solvers found only the cook. Solutions to Y.I. Wolf, P.O.B. 354, Haifa.

THE ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

THE eighth Israel Chess Championship, which opened on the 30th, has aroused immense public interest. The tournament hall in the Herzliya secondary school was crowded every night and results were eagerly awaited by thousands of chess fans.

Although only nine rounds have been played so far, some conclusions can already be drawn. It is a sad fact that chess life in Israel has so far no Government support, or for that matter, hardly any support from other institutions although its national and international importance has been proved more than once. Were the Israel Chess Federation to have the backing it justly deserves, it undoubtedly could have staged the central event in Israel's chess life under more adequate conditions than at present.

The tournament could have been held without intervals and fully enjoyed by all those wishing to watch our masters at play.

Summing up the results of the first nine rounds, it is quite safe to say that there were no "outsiders" in this tournament. Some, like Dr. Oren for instance, have been playing under their usual strength, others, like Rozenberg, have done better than expected, but on the whole, there were no great surprises. Czerniak, playing in good form, was the only one who has remained unbeaten so far. The scores after the ninth round were as follows: Czerniak 7 (in one adjourned game against Shayovich a draw is almost inevitable), Aloni 6½, Porath and Smiltiner 5½, Dr. Zakon 5(1), Dr. Oren 5, Dobkin and Fischer 4½, Rosenberg and Labunsky 4, Kiager, Weiler and van Amrungen 3½, Dinner 3(1), 10th round will be played on October 21.

The following interesting game was played in the third round:

GAME No. 913

White: Oren — Black: Czerniak

1.d4 Kf6; 2.c4 c5; 3.Kf3 cd; 4.Kd:d4 e:d4; 5.Kb5 Bc5 6.Kd5+ Ke7; 7.K:c5 Q:c5; 8.e3 Bd5; 9.Kc3 Bb4; 10.Bd2 B:c3; 11.B:c3 Kd5; 12.Qb3 d5; 13.0-0-0 K:c3; 14.e:d5 K:f2; 15.Rhe1 Kf:d1; 16.R:d1 a6; 17.Bd3 e4; 18.d:e6 B:d3; 19.R:d3 e:d3; 20.e:f7 d3+; 21.K:d3 Qd7+; 22.Ke1 Rhd; 23.Qa3+ Ke8; 24.B:g7 Qe7; 25.Qa4+ Qd7; 26. Q:a6 Q:b7; 27.Q:b7 R:b7; 28.Rd4 Kd7; 29.Kd2 Ke6; 30.Kd3 f5; 31.Ke4 Re7+; 32.Re5 Rd7; 33.Rd4 Re7+; 34.Re5 Rd7; 35.b4 Rd3; 36.a4 Kd7; 37.b5 R:g3; 38.a5 R:h3; 39.a6 Ra3; 40.Rd4 Ke6; 41.Re5 h5; 42.Kb4 Re3; 43.Rd4. Draw agreed.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. They may be full of fire! 7. Cast a spell over sheep. 8. Geographical feature. 10. Where, in England, one gets no teas? 11. Make up your mind. 14. Angler's measure? 15. A hundred to one this drink turns red! 17. Is also played on Water. 19. Was dull. 21. Describes something you can stand. 22. Come to maturity. 23. Riverside establishment? 26. Leaps around in the garden. 28. He isn't even half-finished. 29. Weight-lifters of the king world? 30. It melts in your mouth. 31. Part of a mackintosh. 32. A warning to players from the met. people. 33. No voting without it next year.

DOWN. — 1. Tongue-waggy. 2. Nocturnal drumming? 3. The bird's a bit of a swanker. 4. Swindled out of one's cost? 5. Black and blue. 6. Cry of approval. 9. Lear couldn't have been a king! 12. Agreeably sleepy motion? 13. Spanish hero. 18. An officer in a study is a devil. 15. With their relations, the animals make fur. 16. Tender. 19. Hair in need of combing? 20. Potsted instrument used in mapping. 21. In which to hear the fall of "20 Down". 24. Dashed for the tape? 25. Fight to a hot finish. 24. Might be sung to Al? 26. It grows in a shell. 26. Be derisive. 27. Chemists. 28. Thunderous barbarian? 30. Morsels for a tit perhaps?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Tussle. 7. Spitfire. 9. Aria. 10. Gat-eau. 11. Digest. 14. Own. 16. Kilts. 17. Elms. 18. Siren. 20. Pussy. 22. Bingo. 25. Bull. 26. Stem. 27. Ass. 28. Beside. 29. Ambush. 31. Calt. 32. Kangaroo. 33. Tether.

DOWN. — 1. Tunnels. 2. Shrews. 3. Essa. 4. Striker. 5. Libel. 6. Keats. 8. Atom. 9. Ian. 12. Gin. 13. Stool (pigeon). 15. Miser. 18. Local. 19. (grand)Son. 20. Red. 21. Port-Ray. 23. Ben. 23. Ballet. 24. Unit. 25. Lister. 26. Spike. 27. Paint. 28. (John)Doe. 30. Scot.

Radio Review

Livening Up Dull Reportage

INTEREST in antiquities has been considerable throughout the world during the past century, but it is doubtful whether it has ever been so widespread and so extensive as in Israel. The public response evoked by the recent archaeological congress at Tivon was genuine and indicative of the feeling that runs through our town and rural communities.

The broadcast account of this congress has become a hardy annual, which can hardly fail in view of the preconceived eagerness of so many listeners. And, after all, there must be enough interesting moments in three days of talking to provide automatically sufficient material for a half-hour programme.

However, in this case the editor, Raphael Amir, was not content to let the feature run the course of similar reports, but made a conscious effort to discover original approaches. Although the result was not entirely successful, the initiative deserves praise.

Platonic Dialogue

For instance, instead of the usual narrator the connecting links were given in the form of a dialogue between the editor-reporter and a woman-questioner. Now, in radio, two voices are always better than one (except where they are speaking simultaneously), and two narrators will break up dull intermediate stretches. The basic idea was good, but unfortunately the woman (as in many similar attempts) was reduced to the dullness and lack of originality of a yes-man of Socrates in a Platonic dialogue; a colourless figure posing leading questions for the sole object of enabling the main character to score his point.

Another original touch was the closing montage in which the editor endeavoured to reconstruct an echo of the congress, with the archaeologists explaining their ultimate aims and objectives. In practice, it proved pretentious with repetitions of excerpts broadcast a few minutes earlier, and an English hunting horn tally-hoing in the background (the choice of this music with its programmatic implications was unfortunate).

Nevertheless, the slight accidents incurred by the form could not affect the intrinsic fascination of the matter. The star of the evening was Yigael Yadin, whose lecture was marked by vivacity in presentation and a pretty turn of wit. He had the immense advantage of revealing details of an excavation which has aroused considerable expectancy. He was countered by Dr. Aharoni, who appeared to be the editor's own favourite, judging by the amount of time allotted to him. The particular attraction here was the discrepancy between the views of Dr. Aharoni and Dr. Yadin, especially with regard to the major problem of dating the Israelite conques, of Canaan. Dr. Malmat's theories on Gideon's choice of warriors at the brook of Harod were of topical interest as they were based on personal experience in army night patrols and in listening to soup-drinkers in restaurants.

No; for Radio

The editor made an able selection and wove the pattern subtly, picking alternately sections that were informative and sections that were entertaining. It was unfortunate that after Dr. Avigad's exposition of the Beit Shearim excavations, the editor told his lady-questioner "I could tell you more about Beit Shearim, but there's no need as you can read it all in a book." This is no sentence for radio—there would be little left to broadcast if a ban was placed on all material appearing in printed form.

The most important fact is that the programme was stimulating, and illustrated the need for a regular feature — with a similar bright presentation — on archaeological developments both inside Israel and elsewhere, affecting Jewish history.

AUDIO

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Sentence of Death" by Michael Almaz (Monday at 9); Interkibbutz chess championship (Wed. at 7.02); Food and Agriculture Organization anniversary (Thu. at 7.30); Schlitzer's "Pied Piper" (Thu. at 10.35).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 240, 32.5 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (listening News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 service. 6.55 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Mlavsky Family (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 1.50 Chess Corner. 2.45 Weekly Summary — Mishna Yomit. 4.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests Programme: Piano Trio in G-major (Haydn); Piano Concerto No. 2 (Brahms) (R). 7.00 "Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Sinfonia Concertante in F-major, Conductor H. Swoboda (Karl Stamitz): Piano Concerto No. 4 in C-minor, Conductor A. Rodzinsky (Saint-Saens); "Cinderella", Conductor: W. Braithwerth (Prokofiev): "La Voise", Conductor H. Tomasi (Ravel). 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Light Music by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Notturno No. 4 (Haydn); Concerto for Oboe & Strings (Corelli); "La Damoiselle Elue" Lyric Poem, (Debussy). 9.46 Ouverets & Film. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Royal Hunt and Storm from "The Troyans" (Berlioz); Piano Concerto No. 4 (Beethoven). 11.30 Curtain Up "The Curse" by Michael Kashtan. 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Singers and Screens. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Times: Vardina Shlonsky presents her works. 2.40 Light Music. 3.50 Lucky Listener. 4.30 Readings. 4.35 Opera: "Gianni Schici" (Puccini). 5.40 Science Studio. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.10 Talks. 7.35 Folk Dances. 7.55 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Hamavdil and Hatikva Malka. 9.20 Allegro Con Brio, Half Folk Tunes, Half Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 464, 235, 216, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (25.3, 24.9 & 469 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.7 M.): **Today:** 6.30 News. 6.35 Readings. 6.45 "Negev" Music on Poem (Marc Lavry). 7.00 From Week to Week. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans at the Sarafand Hospital. 6.50 Malavsky Family. 7.00 Yiddish. Programme.

Today: 11.15 Readings. 11.35 News. 11.30 "Negev", (Marc Lavry). 11.45 Vistas of Israel.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.35 Melave Malka. 11.35 "This Also Happened." 11.40 At the Sharon Hotel.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 230 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Concerto for Orchestra (Handel); Concerto for Violin & Orchestra (Bartok); Classic Symphony (Prokofiev). 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 Light Music. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Terms in the News. 8.00 Pleasant Tune — Jazz. 8.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.96, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. **Today:** News, News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News: Talk. From Review.

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Haifa's Social Council Shows Civic Maturity

By Ya'acov Ardon

HAIFA'S civic climate, remarkably free from the heat of Tel Aviv's political passions and the chill of Jerusalem's municipal animosities, has brought forth that rare plant of democratic life — the voluntary cooperation of free citizens through their various associations for the benefit of the public at large.

Some 18 months ago, a group of community-conscious Haifa residents active in a variety of organizations concerned with one aspect or another of public welfare, realised that their work stood much to gain by a joint effort towards coordination, doing away with overlapping and wasteful expenditure of time, funds and energy. With the encouragement of the Mayor and the Municipal Department of Social Welfare, they set up a Social Council, bringing together men and women of practically all important bodies earnestly engaged in some kind of social work.

The Council includes officials of the Welfare and Health Ministries—but is not at the beck and call of the Government. It includes several municipal departments, yet it is not a dependency of City Hall.

On the Council sit representatives of WIZO, the Working Mothers Organization, the Mizrahi Women and the General Zionist Women's organizations, of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Sephardi Community, the Jewish Agency, Kupat Holim, the B'nai B'rith Lodge, the Rotary Club, the Linat Hatzedek Society, the Magen David Adom, institutions for the welfare of children and of the aged, and many others — 36 in all, one for each organization, no matter how big its budget or how strong its political backing. For breadth and comprehensiveness, Haifa's Social Council is probably the most representative civic body in any community in the country.

Its objectives are simple, sensible and practical: to coordinate and unify, as much as is possible and consistent with efficiency, the work of all the public and private organizations represented on it; to try to make them complement instead of duplicate each other; and to help develop those for which the public need is the greatest at any particular moment. Thus, the Council aims to introduce into the work an element of intelligent planning and regulation. So far, the initiative of individuals or groups has done great work, but this is as yet unrelated to a common purpose. To realise what this means, one need only look at the lack of coordination and waste in the field of public health.

The Driving Spirit

At a recent meeting with the press, Mrs. Rahel Kagan, a veteran WIZO social worker, the driving spirit behind the venture and chairman of the Social Council, made it clear that the accent of the Council's efforts was on action and results, not on influence or prestige. "The Council will deal with all problems on their merits, and no party key is in operation here."

The problems that the 36 men and women face are serious and pressing. In Haifa's major hospitals lie many children from homes in rural areas. Their parents' work and in most cases cannot afford the time and expense to visit their children. The reader can imagine how these little patients feel when they see the children in neighbouring cots visited by their families, and being given presents, sweets, attention, love.

Some social workers in Haifa had the idea of organizing visits to such children by women volunteers. The experiment began about six months ago. At first, the doctors were sceptical, but tolerant. Today, they have only words of praise for these visits. "A smile, a gift, a friendly word changes the world for these bedridden children," Mrs. Luba Tennenbaum (General Zionist Women) told the press.

Hospital statistics soon showed quicker recoveries for children who were visited than for those who were not. "Children who feel themselves loved by someone regain their resistance to disease quicker than those who lack that feeling," Dr. Shlamit Bar-Rav-Hai (WIZO), a children's specialist, summed up her experience.

The problem the Social Council has set itself to solve is to find more volunteers ready to "adopt" hospitalized children at least until they get well. With hospital space at a premium, the speedier discharge of the patients and the reduced cost to the public, the value of this work is easy to see.

Problems of Guardianship

The problems of guardianship are more complicated and exacting, but equally pressing. Consider the case of a married woman who becomes mentally ill and has to be confined to an institution. The doctors hold out no chance of recovery. In such a case, the Rabbinate will grant the unfortunate husband a divorce, but only after the legal rights of the stricken woman have been fully safeguarded by the appointment of a guardian. Her legal status and financial rights must be determined to her best advantage by a third person who must have the personality and character for his delicate task.

The foregoing example is only one chosen at random from among the many kinds of situations in which the need for a guardian arises. "Such cases occur at the rate of about 50 a year. We need a 'bank of guardians' just as there is a need for a blood bank," Dr. Avraham Cohen of the Ministry for Social Welfare explained.

Holiday Homes

During vacations, holidays and week-ends, children in Haifa institutions join their relatives throughout the country. But those who have no relatives have nowhere to go. They watch their playmates pack their bundles, spruce up for the occasion and leave merrily, glad of the change from everyday life. Those without relatives remain behind in the quiet rooms and deserted corridors, unwanted and unclaimed. Vacation time, a joy to others, is for them a period of despondency.

The Social Council has set itself the task of finding more volunteer families who will regularly invite such children and give them a sense of home. This is not easy. Sometimes the family does not befriend the child, sometimes the child does not take to his benefactors. Trial and error finally match the right child with the right home, often bringing light and delight into the lives of both. But as yet there are not enough volunteer families on the register and not all the orphans have someone with whom to spend their holidays. "Such volunteering is not only a pressing social need, but it is also in keeping with one of the finest traditions of the Jewish people," Mrs. Rahel Karni, of the Working Mothers Organization, said.

The spirit of volunteering for social duties is alive in Israel, though at present it is rather latent. It has shown itself in many ways since Jewish resettlement began. Like underground water, or oil, it can be tapped if you know how and where to dig for it. In Haifa, the Social Council is trying to develop this valuable human resource, both to meet an urgent need and to bring to the volunteers a social and emotional experience that gives added meaning to their life.

THE HORDIJK STORY

By Henriette Boas

THE story of Mr. Hordijk, a Dutch village greengrocer who saved the lives of five Jews by hiding them in his attic during World War II, was not a very unusual one in Holland. It became a 'story' thanks to Mr. Allen H. Rabin, a Jewish cosmetics manufacturer of Los Angeles, and has now become familiar to tens of millions of radio listeners and television owners. The Hordijk family itself — husband, wife and five children — is now very comfortably settled in a Los Angeles bungalow, complete with a large car, gigantic refrigerator, television and a plentifully stocked wardrobe.

Mr. Hordijk had already fared differently from thousands of his fellow-citizens who hid Jews during the war in that, after the liberation, the five Jews who owed their lives to him had a plaque put up in the front part of his shop. It read: "Five found asylum here against the Huns."

In the spring of 1953, a fine American limousine passed the main street of Mounnikendam — a village north of Amsterdam — on its way to the villages of Volendam and Marken which, because of their folkloristic survivals, are a "must" for American tourists. The owner of the car was Mr. Rabin, accompanied by a licensed tourist guide. Somehow they stopped just in front of the Hordijk house and the guide asked: 'Are you Jewish, sir?' Surprised, Mr. Rabin answered in the affirmative. 'Then this tablet will interest you,' and the guide explained the inscription. Mr. Rabin became so impressed that he told the greengrocer "I think you are such a wonderful man that I'll see to it that you settle in the United States, together with your wife and five children."

Two Versions

According to the Dutch version of the story, Mr. Hordijk answered "Tell me another," according to the American "It has always been my dearest wish to die an American citizen."

Mr. Hordijk forgot about the story, but not so Mr. Rabin. And one day immigration visas for the U.S. arrived for the whole family, as well as first-class steamship tickets.

When the Hordijks arrived in New York, the large crowd that awaited them on the quay included a Committee of the Rabbinical Council of Hoboken, representatives of the U.S. Government and of the City of New York, as well as about 100 representatives of the press, radio and television. The Hordijk family was interviewed photographed, and filmed. "Dutch Heroes Arrived Here," the papers announced. Millions tuned in their radio and television sets to hear Mr. Hordijk, a big, grinning man tell the story in his own way.

The Santa Fe Railroad offered the family a free ticket to Los Angeles in its most expensive observation car, with two stewardesses at their exclusive disposal day and night.

The even greater crowd at Los Angeles included Mr. Rabin, accompanied by the Chairman of the Jewish Community. He took them to the most expensive hotel in Los Angeles, where they stayed for a fortnight. Meanwhile, Mr. Rabin told them that they could choose from seven houses which he had earmarked for them; when, modestly, they did not choose the largest house, he did so for them, and made them a present of it. He then told them that they should do some shopping to furnish the house, and gave them addresses. Everywhere they went they had already been expected and the shop assistants told them there was no need to worry about payment, as Mr. Rabin was footing the bill. He also presented each member of the family with a personal outfit — seven suits, seven dresses, seven pairs of shoes, seven sets of underwear, and even seven toothbrushes.

Mr. Hordijk had no difficulty in finding work, as Mr. Rabin took him into his factory. At the invitation of a large cigarette factory he travelled with his eldest son to New York, where they told their story once again on the radio and confirmed that the cigarettes of that factory are the best in the world. They returned to Los Angeles, after a free trip, with a $1,000 cheque and a year's smokes free of charge. Mr. Hordijk has also been invited by Hollywood to cooperate in the production of a film that will tell the 'Hordijk Story.' The fee has not yet been announced.

Bitter Fruits

The only one who was not impressed was a Dutch clergyman who came to visit them in their Los Angeles bungalow. Horrified at the sight of the huge frigidaire and the large television set, he exclaimed: "You have already fallen victim to the damnable habit of buying on instalments?" Mr. Hordijk reassured him. "We have even received forty-eight toothbrushes," he added.

Sternly, the clergyman rebuked him: "You are reaping the bitter fruits of your defective knowledge of the Bible. Otherwise you would have known that you do not have 48 toothbrushes but 49. You have received everything sevenfold, according to Old Testament custom."

Domestic Letter Box

SABRAS DEFENDED

WITH great interest I read Mr. Z. Kurzweil's article on "Retarded Pupils". Mr. Kurzweil complains of our elementary schools, their main deficiency being: low standard owing to poor discipline and other factors. Mr Kurzweil claims that the main reason for this is to be found in the special character of the *Sabra* and his heterogeneous surroundings.

I am sorry to say that I have to disagree with the well-known myth of the hardheaded *Sabra* and, after years of teaching Israel schoolchildren, I would not find in him any difficulty which might not occur in any other schoolchild of his age and our time.

One of the main shortcomings of our schools, to my opinion, is the training of teachers.

Our "seminaries" teach many subjects, our teacher candidate has to pass hundreds of examinations. — Only one thing is a matter of total indifference to his "examiners" — his personality. He may be hysterical or resentful, tense, spiteful and full of aggressions on the one hand, or shy, bewildered, beset by an inferiority complex on the other — he still becomes a teacher if he does not fail in his exams.

Some seminaries teach psychology in a very detached, academic way, a kind of "history of psychology," whereas "child development" as such, based on practical experience, is not taught at all.

The pedagogical experience of the young teacher culminates in his delivering some model lessons in front of supervisors and teachers (sometimes he does some practical work in a ma'abara or kibbutz). The "lesson" being the measuring rod of his success, he now wants to continue giving "model lessons" for the rest of his life without any "youthful pranks" forever disturbing his Herbartian masterpieces.

To sum up my complaints against Israel teacher training:

a) Total lack of insight into the suitability of the candidate prevails.

b) No psychological advice is given to him during the time of his training.

c) His understanding of the pupils he has to handle is very sketchy on leaving his seminary.

LEA BARINBAUM

Haifa.

CRUELTY TO DOGS

THREE cheers to Th. F. M. and to his helpers for their "Operation Caliban" (your issue of October 2). I am deeply sorry that I was not able to participate. But it is a scandal and shameful that in a civilised city of the 20th century such a private action was necessary after all the authorities had been informed of the tortures these dogs had undergone for so long at the hands of a maniac.

R.H.

Jerusalem.

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Succulent Sauce in a Casserole

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE casserole is a gift when it comes to glamourizing leftovers, camouflaging odds and ends, and turning out an exciting dinner that can be prepared in minutes out of ingredients that often get tiresome when served up again and again in traditional form.

Take fish fillet, for example. Most people either fry or boil it and perhaps serve it up in a tomato sauce. Yet fish fillet makes a brand-new and very entrancing dish when it comes to the table in a succulent sauce in a casserole. Here are but a few ideas of how to quickly prepare a fish dinner to bring to table as one course. If you have individual baking dishes, you can garnish each serving and serve it right in the simmering pot or pyrex. It makes quite a hit every time. You can use a wonder pot if you have no casserole, but it seems to stay juicier in a casserole.

Codfish Potato Soufflé

1 smoked herring, flaked, 1 pkg. defrosted codfish, flaked, 8 tbsps. melted margarine, 2 cups hot mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup chopped onions, Pepper to taste, 1/2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce (optional), 2 eggs, separated.

Remove the skin and lobe off the flesh of a small smoked herring and flake lightly. Defrost the cod fillet and separate the flesh into flakes or shreds. Add potatoes, margarine and onion and mix well. Season with pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Add well-beaten egg yolks and mix well. Fold in the egg whites, which have been stiffly beaten. Place mixture in a well-buttered casserole and bake in a moderate oven for about one hour, until lightly browned.

Deviled Fish Casserole

1/2 kilo frankly cooked fish fillet, 1 clove garlic, 1 onion, chopped, 1 cup lebenia, 3 tbsps. fat cottage cheese, 1 tsp. curry powder (or turmeric 1/2 tsp.), Salt and paprika, 1 tbsp. lemon juice.

Gently cook the frozen fish for about 25 minutes with the chopped garlic. Drain off the juice (it can be used for fish soup or sauces). Flake the fish. Combine onion, lebenia, cottage cheese and curry powder, and add to flaked fish, handling gently so as not to mash up the fish. Season to taste with salt and paprika and mix. Place in casserole and bake in a hot oven for about 10 or 15 minutes. Sprinkle with lemon juice and serve at once.

Fish Fancy Leftovers

2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 cup milk, 1/2 tsp. salt, Dash of mace or curry (optional), Pepper to taste, 1 cup cooked peas, 1 cup left-over fish, flaked, 1 boiled carrot, chopped, 1 or 2 hard boiled eggs, chopped, Grated yellow cheese.

Make white sauce of margarine, flour, milk and seasonings. Add fish, peas, carrot and chopped egg. Fill individual casseroles, sprinkle with cheese and brown in the oven (or under broiler). Serve hot at once.

Norwegian Fish Puddings

1 kilo fillet, 1/2 cup raw rice, 1 cup water, 1 cup milk, 1/2 tsp. salt, 2 eggs, well beaten, 2½ cups more of milk, Margarine, salt, pepper, as liked.

Boil fish in the water (with a little salt) until tender. Drain and flake. Cook rice with water, milk and salt for 20 minutes. Now put a layer of drained rice in a casserole, then add a layer of flaked fish. Season with margarine, pepper and salt. Continue with alternate layers until casserole is two-thirds full. Add the milk to the well-beaten eggs. Pour over the rice and fish and bake, uncovered for about one hour.

Baked Fish and Beans

½ cups cut green beans, Boiling water, 2 tbsps. margarine, Salt and pepper, 1½ cups flaked cooked fish, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 cups sour cream, Dash of paprika or nutmeg.

Put green beans into a pot, add just a little boiling water, cover and cook until tender. Drain (you can save the liquid for soup). Add margarine and season with salt and pepper. Place in a casserole and cover with flaked fish. Sprinkle with lemon juice and paprika and cover with sour cream. Bake for about half an hour.

Fish Creole Casserole

1 kilo fish fillets, 3 tbsps. margarine, 2 onions, chopped, 2 stalks (or root) celery, chopped, 1 green pepper, chopped, 1 red pepper, chopped, 2 tbsps. sliced or canned tomatoes, ½ of a small bay leaf, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 cup bread crumbs, 1 tsp. salt, 1 clove garlic, chopped, Pepper or peppercorns, 6 thin slices lemon.

Gently fry the onion, celery garlic, pepper and gamba in the margarine. Add tomatoes, bay leaf and parsley and simmer for 10 minutes. Add bread crumbs, salt and pepper.

Arrange the fish fillets on the bottom of the baking dish, cover with part of the creole sauce you have just made, and three slices of lemon. Add remaining fish fillets and spread with remainder of sauce and lemon slices. Bake uncovered for about half an hour. Serve hot at once.

Fish Casserole de Luxe

This is a luxurious, but very good way of serving fish.

1 kilo fish fillets, 1 small tin cultivated mushrooms (Assis makes them), 1 cup grapes (fresh or tinned), ½ pkg. margarine or butter, Salt and pepper to taste, ½ cup buttered bread crumbs.

Drain the liquid from the tinned grapes and mushrooms. Into a casserole place half the fillets, still frozen, then a layer of the mushrooms and grapes mixed. Cover with slices of margarine or butter, and season with salt and pepper. Now add remaining fillets. Cover with margarine, salt and pepper again. Sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and bake in an open casserole, only until the fish is just done. Serve immediately. If you have no grapes, a few well-soaked raisins (1/8 cup) are a good substitute.

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DIARY OF A HOUSEWIFE

By Hadassah Bat Haim

EAGERLY awaited postman brings two letters that put me out considerably. The first one says that the writer is not amused by my attempts to be funny and that I seem to be ripe for an extended stay in a rest home. Am in complete agreement with this assumption and am ready to depart at once if someone will take over my duties in the meantime. The writer goes on to say that I appear as a weak-willed, doting and spineless mother with spoiled, self-willed and egotistic children. Head of the House says there may be something in that, and I should be grateful to find out how I look to others. I say if that's the way I look, I had better remain in hiding.

Children's Reaction

I read the letter to the children who are most indignant. Daughter says she is not spoilt, she made her bed on Shabbat and washed up after supper. Son says he went for the bread yesterday and cleaned his teeth, what else do I expect him to do? I tell them what can't speak can't lie, a singularly inaccurate proverb that pursued me through my childhood.

THE next letter is even more forthright. Signed "Real Housewife" it first expresses doubt that I really live in Nahariya, as she has been here several times and nobody knew me (except presumably the Post Office) and, second, doubts even my existence. She says I cannot be a real housewife as the things I write are fantastic and unreal. I cannot have contact with any real children and I am probably not even married as no real husband would allow his wife to write about him in that way. Head of the House says he is glad that some people retain a proper respect for their betters and that in future he would be obliged if I would stand to attention when addressing him.

"REAL Housewife" assumes that I am probably an embittered spinster, a clerk or typist, working off my frustration in spiteful mockery. Don't know why she assumed that spinsters are embittered. Can see no reason why they should be, but would like to assure her that if she could see my manuscripts she would know I am far below the required standard for a clerk or typist. Can only invite her to come and see for herself when I will line up the whole family for her inspection, including the dog.

Jake It and Stop Crying

By Ida B. Davidowitz

THOSE two exceptionally good Yiddish comedians, Dzigan and Schumacher, are back with a new show. There is little wonder that they can return season after season and be assured of playing to a full house. In their particular field they are top-flight artists. If the throw of the dice had been different, one could imagine them competing with such actors as Danny Kaye, Jack Benny or Eddie Cantor. As it is, their talents were developed in Yiddish in a Polish Jewish milieu, and since the end of World War II they have been touring Yiddish-speaking centres and winding up or starting in Israel. Since the present production, "Take it and Stop Crying" is not entirely in Israel, it should not be a far step to make the transfer from Yiddish to Hebrew and thus give those benighted Israelis who know no Yiddish a chance to enjoy their shows.

At one time, this would not have been a difficult step. The material which they present in their new production is very much the type of thing which the Matate used to do in its palmy days. It would be a very real contribution to the entertainment schedule of Israel if the Matate could be resurrected under such talented auspices, and we could once more have a revue theatre of satire in which our wits could let off steam about current events, and from which might possibly emerge some songs and ditties which are not overloaded with sentiment about water, cities and vegetables.

Few Tears

But to get back to Dzigan and Schumacher. There are very few tears in "Take It and Stop Crying." It is all laughs, and many of them good hearty belly-laughs. But with the laughs there is subtlety and slyness in the way in which our various institutions, customs and manners are given an airing. Dzigan is excellent as a newly rich merchant who resents paying taxes and manages to build himself a home a little more elaborate than the Accadia, with an art collection and all the trimmings. His main difficulty seems to be in collecting guests for his parties and in keeping his wife's musical ambitions under control. The skit in which a robber enters a house and gets involved in a discussion on sheers with his intended victim was very funny. One of the best monologues was that of Schumacher as a member of the Natorei Karta lecturing on the sins of the Israelis.

There are several musical numbers to lend variety to the entertainers and to give the principals a breathing spell. Most of the sketches were written by Ephraim Kishon and Joseph Heilbrun, with a few additions by G. Gafni and S. Shimshi. The musical numbers by M. Braderson, Brasovski, Cohen, Begelman, Ruben and others, were performed by Yehudit Amir, Miriam Orith, Bronca Zalsman, Shlomo Herman, Haim Kenig, Natan Walfelch and R. Fruchter.

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New Shows—Sweaters and Hats

Hats Are Charming

Trude's pink felt cloche that sits back on the head and a Fath black velveteen cartwheel for afternoons.

EVEN a sworn enemy of hats will have to reconsider her attitude this season. Trude's private show last Tuesday proved this.

Trude, one of Tel Aviv's leading milliners, introduced the soft new feminine line. Short and long haired felts, melusine, velours, cashmere and fur for street wear and velveteen for afternoons and evenings were the materials used.

All sorts of cloches, some with high tops, are new this season. A little bit cramped, pinched and crushed, they have the teenagers carelessness and an easy, soft elegance. Berets, worn on or off the forehead for windy weather, last season's bretons, Balmain's Russian toques, Dior's pillboxes, all these are the shapes. A new Oriental note is added in a glittering brooch that holds together a turban or veils embroidered with coloured stones.

Beige and brown, all shades of green, red, white, pink, all pastels and of course black, are the colours. Paris this season likes harmony in colours and often fits a brown hat to a brunette head and beige to a blonde.

Specially chic was a brown-black felt cloche with a high top, and a red felt sports hat trimmed with a band of the same colour. Conspicuous was a green hunter's hat that had a very long pheasant feather, and very feminine a brown velveteen beret that draped low over one ear and was trimmed with a coloured brooch on top.

Stefan Braun's furs, sweaters and knitwear from Trude's Boutique, added to the elegance of this show.

Round-the-Clock Knitwear

By Ruth Finkelmann

The sweater on the right is a hit on the West Coast of the U.S. It takes you through the day trim for the office and for evening wear you slip the collar inset. On left a fitted jacket-type sweater in grey with pink flower design. Blenit sweaters to go with skirts to go with.

THE first knitwear show of the season was held last Sunday at the Dan Hotel, where Elan-Nesher, one of the country's leading firms, presented its new collection. In introducing the show, Dr. Gottesman, one of the owners, pointed out that the firm's export figure had reached the quarter of a million dollar mark last year.

Despite tough competition from Austria, England and, lately, Japan, 90 per cent of Elan-Nesher's 1955 output went to the U.S., Switzerland, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, South Africa and Australia. As an interesting sidelight, Dr. Gottesman said that there were many cases where raw wool from South Africa and Australia was sent to England for spinning, forwarded to Israel for knitting and then returned to South Africa as finished goods.

Elan-Nesher works on two shifts and employs 100 workers at present. Since the arrival of new machinery, its output has doubled. Dr. Gottesman also felt that the Government should foster export, either by granting subsidies or in the form of premiums. As one of the difficulties exporters meet with, he cited the 25 per cent customs levy lately imposed by South Africa, which had resulted in orders being cancelled. This step was taken by the South African authorities because Israel is not a signatory to the G.A.T.T. (General Agreement of Tariff and Trade).

Novel Jacket

Elanit (the firm's trade name) knitwear, ranging from the little round-the-clock sweater to embroidered evening wear, was shown. Pastel colours predominated, with a new flaming red for daytime, and the eternal black for evenings. Sleeves were mostly kimono or fully-fashioned raglan and of three-quarter length.

A soft cashmere twin sweater set with cut-away cardigan looked snug and cosy. In corn blue, a straight sweater that looked as though it was hand-knit had a detachable white ribbed collar that could be used as a head band. It is the sort of sweater that looks best worn with trousers. Novel was a long black and white sweater jacket of heavy wool that had slits at both sides trimmed with gold metal buttons.

Pink cashmere was made into a very youthful model with a buttoned-on collar which became an evening sweater when the collar was removed.

A first this season with Elanit is a two-piece suit in grey, light blue or brownish zephyr wool. They have full length coats which are reversible — a striking bright shade going with a sombre one. Well cut, it is light and warm and should prove attractive for local wear.

The make-up for the mannequins was by Hanzi Pinar.

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We have been flooded with thousands of letters to prove Niki's popularity throughout the country. The Jury has chosen the name of
"NIKLON"
for their new bottle-stand detergent sticks. As more than fifty different persons suggested this name, the happy winners were drawn in a lottery held in the office of the patent attorneys, Messrs. Cohen-Zedek and Spiegel, of Tel Aviv.
The first Prize IL100 in cash goes to Mrs. Zviah Silberman, 10 Rehov Arlosorof, Afula
ILS will be awarded to the following: Ruth Ariell, Yechezkiahu Spector, Benjamin Sahare, Batya Ariell, Shoshannah Strongue, Oded Wagschall, N. Aria and Yvette Dellal, of Tel Aviv; Shlomoh Fenerof and Eliezer Fuchs of Haifa; Amnon Marom of Jerusalem; B. Bensimmon, Givatayim; Sivha Pessetzki, Nahlat Yehuda; Arye Ambard, Kfar Pinessar Hadati; Yossi Harbon, Bat Yiftach; Shmulik Barkai, Ramat Hasharon; Ada Gartzi and A. Ben Shachar, Hadera; M. Shamir, Petah Tikva; Israela Yankelowitz, Ramleh.
We wish to thank all those, who participated in the competition and do hope that our new product "Niklon" will be as well accepted as our Niki Wonder Stick.
NIKLON made by the makers of Niki, NEGA Ltd., and distributed by AKA.

Haifa Spurs Writers

CARMELIT II. A Literary Miscellany. Ed. Sh. Shalom. — Dvir. 1955. 320 pp.

The second literary miscellany by the Haifa Section of the Writers Association in cooperation with the City Council is a further encouraging sign of the cultural self-assertion of that city. To use the sociological terms of Dr. A. Shmueli's paper, it is a demonstration of the city's growing "social potential."

Although not all of the 50-odd participants are Haifaites, some hailing from as far as the Jordan Valley and one or two from Tel Aviv (their subject matter, however, is drawn from Haifa), there are enough Haifa citizens represented to warrant the name, "Carmelit."

G. Shofman, in his "Letter to the Editor" in lieu of a preface, recalls the wonderful excitement the famous Hebrew journals like Ahad Ha'Am's "Hashiloah" held for his generation, and intimates that the Haifa collections may bear a similar magic. Is his hope fulfilled? Certainly Shofman himself is almost always up to the level and the few magic vignettes he includes are indelible. But much of the rest of the section devoted to original writing lacks the spark.

There are plays which hardly seem playable, poems (except for such as Ben Amitai's "Nocturno" or Mizrahi's Tiberias piece) which are forced or pedestrian, and stories which are below the literary standards of our prose. One of the main themes of the stories is the ghetto from which we gather, too, that the writers are mostly from the new post-war immigration. Hienoch's sketch of tensions in the synagogue in the days before Hitler's advance on Poland emphasizes a point which is not always conceded in respect to the sharp class conflicts which were wont to break out in the places of worship. Not less noteworthy in theme is Bunin's story of a Jewish Elder who would not collaborate with the Nazis.

Perhaps we are expecting too much. But it seems that in some way the character of the town as it is reflected from its harbour and stairs (not less its stars!), its industrial plants, students and workers, its future and dream should have found expression. Only Plotnick's crude attempt at a poem of the Machine Age belongs to modern Haifa. Yet on the other hand, all that the *belles lettres* lack is compensated for in the essays which not only cover a broad range of subjects but maintain a fair level. Several aspects of the town itself are covered, of particular interest being a description of the Jewish community in Haifa during the Crusades.

Mr. Singer's monograph on Karl Marx's youngest daughter, Eleanora, who contrary to her great father expressed a certain degree of Jewish sympathies, is very apt. We even have an essay on phosphates by the eminent chemist, Prof. Klugal, as well as the text of the Einstein Memorial Address by Prof. Cherniawski, to remind us of Haifa's scientific-industrial potentialities. Among the purely literary essays, Dr. Mickem's study of motives and symbols in Bialik's "On the Precipice of this Dead Sea" is a thorough piece of scholarship; and a deserving appreciation of A. Pressman's own poetry and his chaste translations from Goethe and Stefan George by the well-known literary critic Y. Zamura along with a good essay on Asher Barash by Sh. Kramer, are worthy of our attention.

A photographic and art section would be a wise addition to an expanded miscellany in the future, but the main problem before the editors should be the broadening of the range of the participants to include and encourage Haifa's young writers if there be any.

DOV YARDI

Debunking a Tycoon

SINCERELY, WILLIS WAYDE. By John P. Marquand. — Little, Brown, Boston. 511 pp., $3.95.

A story is making the rounds here which tells of two school friends meeting in Tel Aviv after decades. One is a *kletsnik* the other a successful industrialist. Says the poor man to the rich man: "We started out alike — with nothing but brains. Now, look at me and look at you. For heaven's sake, tell me your secret!" Says the rich man: "I shall be frank with you. To succeed, you must begin by doing in your partners for, say ten years!" — "And after?" asks the poor man, fascinated. "After that, you stay like that anyway."

This is the subject of Mr. Marquand's new novel. It reads very nicely, in its mild and subtle satire, its beautiful style and its excellent technique. For this time Mr. Marquand forsakes his tiresome flashbacks insofar as the story, though told from the present standpoint of 1955, is almost straight narrative. It is told in correct historical sequence, except that there are short flashes to the present, presenting the perspective correctly.

The title and a sentence of the hero's on almost the last page state the problem. Mr. Wayde, at 41 one of the great figures in American industry, has at last found leisure to take his wife to Paris. Here, for the first time in his spectacular career, built up on a series of treacheries and disloyalties, together with business ability and a flair for doing the right thing at the right moment, he comes up against a flat social rebuff from an associate he has wronged. It troubles him, and in discussing it with his wife he says: "I've tried to be sincere in all my dealings — but sometimes it's a problem—how to be sincere!"

The picture of a corner of the American business world is brilliant. The characters and conversations, especially the conferences, must have taken a great deal of careful study. We all know the phrases and cliches used to good effect in spite of their repetitiveness, and it is marvellous to follow Mr. Marquand as he slowly builds up his characters. But is it worth while? Is not debunking the American captain of industry a sport that has grown somewhat stale?

PAULA ARNOLD

CORRECTION. — In Paula Arnold's article on Richard Beer-Hofmann (Oct. 7), the word "Zionism" at the end of the third paragraph should have read: "Shalom."

The Mystery of France

By HAROLD NICOLSON

THE STATE OF FRANCE. By Herbert Lüthy. — Secker & Warburg. London. 25s.

For the past 50 years I have been told that, when approaching the mystery of France, one must realise that the Nation is more important than the State; that although Government may come and go, the Civil Service remains the fly-wheel of the Administration; that a native of Temassin in Algeria regards himself every bit as much a Frenchman as a native of Soissons; and that the French bourgeois is so individualistic that he dislikes paying direct taxes. Although long acquaintance has led me to qualify some of these assumptions, I still regard them as on the whole correct.

In "The State of France," which has been fluently translated from the German by Eric Mosbacher, Dr. Herbert Lüthy reconsiders these axioms. His documentation is formidable, his industry praiseworthy, and his knowledge of his subject wide and quite deep in parts. Yet to those of us whose feelings for France are based on half a century of affection, gratitude and respect, Dr. Lüthy's autopsy will seem to miss the essentials. France is not a machine, the several parts of which can be disconnected and examined: she is a civilization whose development has been organic. One has the impression of reading a description of the Place Vendome written by the drainage expert of some urban district council. Dr. Lüthy has the Zürich type of mind — complacent, ponderous, and prim. His book is not dull merely: it is also irritating.

A Distorted Picture

At great length, with heavy repetition, does Dr. Lüthy dissect, desiccate and mount the maladies from which France has suffered for the past 500 years and which she will, I trust, continue to endure doggedly for the next five centuries. From time to time he becomes aware that his audience may be bored, and even disgusted, by the pancreas and tumours laid out on the laboratory table: at such moments he strives to recapture our attention by an arrresting phrase or by the raised voice of emphasis. "The policy of bankruptcy," he will affirm, "ended in the bankruptcy of politics."

He exaggerates the influence exercised by Maurras and the *Action Francaise;* he is too paradoxical in saying that the Communist Party in France became after 1948 "a priceless factor of stability"; he seems to attribute to the *Conseil d'Etat* an influence as great as that of the Supreme Court of the United States; he stresses too strongly the part played by M. Vincent Auriol as President; he is incorrect in stating that the French lower middle class is "dead"; he underestimates the very real achievements in reconstruction and housing; he is surely talking nonsense when he describes the Strasbourg Assembly as playing a part as important as that of the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848; and he dares, he actually dares, to sneer at the poetry of Paul Valéry as that of a dilettante. Such falsification of provisions is hard to bear.

His main argument, none the less, is relevant enough and amply illustrated. It is true that the French Parliament is composed of deputies who represent local or sectional interests rather than the nation as a whole. It is true that the Chamber prefers ordinary men, such as Queuille, Laniel or Pinay, to extraordinary men. It is true that French Cabinets are transitory, composite, and thus hesitant. It is only a slight exaggeration to assert that "refusal to make decisions seems to have been directed into a principle of government." And it is true that stability and continuity are preserved by "the administration," by which is meant not the bureaucracy merely, but the whole network of permanent functionaries, embracing the Services and the Judicature. But all this does not mean that France is heading for catastrophe; it means no more than that the French have for generations been accustomed to doing things in a different way.

Consciousness of Tradition

I do not deny that the French regard themselves "as a cultural unity capable of assimilating all elements of human civilization"; but I do not see why Dr. Lüthy should dismiss this proud and justified assumption as "infinitely naive." I admit that the French mind is often confused by the conflict between a revolutionary mythology and a hatred of change. I agree that their sense of their own history is almost morbid and that they are often inhibited by an undue consciousness of tradition...

It may be true, as Dr. Lüthy feels, that the great schemes of Jean Monnet and M. Robert Schuman were defeated by the *vis inertiae* of small business, traditional memories, and powerful vested interests. But does that really mean that "the true face of France is that of a farm-cart stuck in the mud"? I do not believe that either France or the world would really benefit if the Orleans plain were turned into a Gigant or an Illinois.

I do not want to be rude to Dr. Lüthy; I want to remain just angry. He is still a young man and has taken immense pains. His sections on foreign and colonial policy, as his sections on economics, are certainly informative and stimulating. But one cannot describe a vast and powerful intelligence by displaying two kidneys on a plate.

(Copyright)

VIOLET CITRON: ARAB WOMEN
From a current exhibition at the Haifa Municipal Museum.

LONDON LETTER By Olivia Manning

Good Actors Save Plays

Terence Rattigan's success, "Separate Tables," is still playing to crowded houses. The chief honours of the evening must go to Eric Portman, whose acting, sensitive, intelligent and intensely moving, almost made one forget how trite was the material he interpreted. Mr. Rattigan, who used to have a delightful humour, is now serving up stuff that would look worn enough if it reappeared in a woman's magazine.

The first of the two plays concerns the re-meeting of a divorced husband and wife in a Bournemouth boarding house. The husband, once a man with a brilliant career before him, has turned into a third-rate journalist and taken to drink. The wife is an incurable neurotic. They can be happy neither together nor apart; neither can give the other what he wants, yet each must seek it again in the discarded partner.

The second play concerns a bogus major found guilty of annoying women in cinemas and, as a result, required by some gossipy, ill-natured members of the same boarding house to give up his room and go. These age-old stories could, of course, be given the grandeur of originality by a great writer with something new to say. Mr. Rattigan has nothing new to say and his dialogue is commonplace in the extreme. Had it not been for Mr. Portman, we would have felt that evening spent in the St. James' Theatre wasted indeed.

Young Clown's Success

It is an equally sad fact that the new Cambridge University Footlights Revue, "Between the Lines," at the Scala Theatre, is also a disappointment. Here, again, the evening is saved by one of the players, that inimitable clown, Jonathan Miller, son of Emmanuel Miller, the psychiatrist, and his writer-wife, Betty. Jonathan, not yet 21, has made for himself a reputation that must be envied by dozens of actors twice his age. He is a natural comic of the sort that can cause laughter by the smallest movement of his toes. In appearance he looks like a young Danny Kaye (a fact with which he is now extremely bored) and his material, written by himself, has the subtlety of high intelligence.

Jonathan has been pursued by theatrical agents, night-club owners, society hostesses and managers of every sort, but he is quietly determined to pursue only one thing himself—medicine.

Sophisticated Wit

On the subject of humour in its highest form, discriminating readers will be delighted by the reprints in a uniform edition of two more of Anthony Powell's early novels, "Agents and Patients" and "Venusberg." The sophisticated wit of this novelist has an undying quality. Even after 20 years, the brilliance of the writing, although it has found many imitators, has not been equalled.

"Venusberg" is a particularly delightful book, the begetter of dozens of satirical novels about Baltic and Balkan capitals. Its collection of comic characters will, I think, prove immortal. I especially liked Pope, the valet, a hopeless incompetent with pretensions to a higher social life, given to endless soul-searching.

"Agents and Patients" is equally funny with its story of two knaves who endeavour to part a fool from much of his money. Chipchase the phoney psychiatrist, and Ma.travers, who is making uncommercial films, introduce their victim, Blore-Smith to a world that he had not dreamt existed. Taken at his own expense, through the hectic pre-Hitlerian pleasure grounds of Paris and Berlin, mulcted by everyone he meets there, he emerges in the end sadder and wiser, angry with his professors, yet faintly nostalgic for more of their ministrations.

Mr. Powell, who is now going from strength to strength with his new series of novels that began with "A Question of Upbringing," is recognized as a wit and humorist of the highest order.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

An interesting ruling on the practice of asking non-Jews to perform work for observant Jews on the Sabbath is to be found in Rav Barukh Yashar's **Torat Ha-Shabbat** (The Sabbath Law; Sinai) which deals with the laws and customs pertaining to the Day of Rest, including problems that have arisen with modern technical development. The same writer has produced **Kitzurei Dinim vaHalakhot** (A Precis of Laws and Customs; Sinai) dealing with commandments applying to those who live in the Land of Israel. Avigdor Hame'iri has translated A. Katz's **Baalei Tarbasin** (Great Debaters; Sinai) giving a picture of the religions and secular life of our great sages of the Talmudic period, from Ezra to Rabbi Yohanan Ben Zakkai.

Agnon, Shlonsky, Alterman, Hazaz and Yizhar are among the writers discussed by David Canan in his **Beinaim L'vein Zemanim** (They and Their Times; Sifriyat Poalim, IL4), a collection of essays on modern Hebrew literature. One hundred writers, from Mapu to Schneur, are represented in **Hasippur Halvri** (The Hebrew Story; Tversky, IL7.500) an anthology compiled by Y. Lichtenbaum, who has also written a comprehensive introduction into the subject.

The Hebrew national poet, Haim Nahman Bialik, wrote letters as well as poetry, a fact well borne out with the publication of his **Iggarot l'Binayato Manya** (Letters to His Wife, Manya, from the Yiddish by Y. L. Barukh; Mosad Bialik, IL4) in which are reflected his good-natured humour, mature observations and attractive personality. These letters are of importance because they illuminate the poet's attitude to many questions of life and literature. It may be added that Bialik here made no attempt to wax literary.

Bein Avar l'Hoveh (Between Past and Present; Mosad Bialik) is Natan Rotenstreich's study of the essence of history, its authority and its laws, and of the impact of history on social science. **Halvrim Hintiv Hanetzah** (The Hebrews on the Path of Eternity; Sinai) is a review of 4,000 years of Jewish history by Yeshurun Eliyahu, from the idol worshippers of Ur in Chalda to independent Israel.

Gibbon's Shki'atia unFilata Shel HaKesarut HaRomit (Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; Sifrei Zahav, IL5.800) has been rendered into Hebrew by Aryeh Anabi, while **Toldot Ha-Enushut** (The Story of Mankind; Ktavim, IL4.800) by Hendrik Willem van Loon, has been translated by S. Schnitzer.

John Steinbeck, interpreter of the American scene with boldly realistic treatment, takes us back to Cannery Row in his **Yom Hamishi Hamatok** (Sweet Thursday; Hebrew by Aharon Amir; Karni, IL2.800), while Vicky Baum introduces us to **Ula Hagamad** (Ula, der Zwerg, trans. by A. Kramer; Hamatmid, IL3), a novel of a dwarf who does not seem to understand why the children will not play with him.

A new approach to the Maid of Orleans is presented in Nancy and William Roos' **Joan of Arc** (Hebrew by C.D. Ben Mikhael; El Hamaayan, IL1.950), and we get a glimpse into life **B'mamlekhet Siam** (In the Kingdom of Siam, trans. A. Citron; Niv, IL2.500) through the eyes of A. Salegrey.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Thurber lovers who lick their lips over the discovery of **The Middle-Aged Man on the Flying Trapeze** (Harper, IL3.900) will find that it is a re-issue — but it includes some of his funniest and most lugubrious pieces. The henpecked husband murdering his wife in the coal-cellar according to her acidulated instructions surely ranks with Walter Mitty himself.

Murder is generally approved in most of this week's books. In **Trail by Ordeal** (Prentice Hall, IL5.125) Caryl Chessman, the convict condemned to death many years ago, continues his interesting analysis of what made him tick until he started on his long and literary last mile. In **Dead Lion** (Penguin, 350 pr.) the authors, Joan and Ernest Brett, obviously believe that sarcastic literary critics should be eliminated, without punishment — a thesis to which I find it hard to subscribe. In the Ellery Queen collection, **The Queen's Awards** (Perma, 325 pr.), the balance swings somewhat (but not completely) in favour of the law.

Most of these stories are frankly disappointing, considering that they were awarded prizes in an extensively advertised competition.

In Sterling Noel's thriller, **I Killed Stalin** (Eton, 325 pr.) the American author's sympathy — amazing as this may seem — is entirely on the side of the killer. For those who like this kind of international murder, the book is probably exciting. The best of these books on horror and homicide is John Cressey's **Case of the Acid Throwers** (Avon, 325 pr.). The villains are villainous, the hero is attractive, the girl beautiful, and justice triumphant.

Evan Hunter's "The Blackboard Jungle" (Cardinal, 455 pr.) is a most interesting novel indeed. Despite occasional lapses into sentimentality — perhaps even these are permissible — the book is a gripper. It describes in rather lurid detail the efforts of an ex-Navy man to teach English in a New York vocational trade school. Teachers of our local sabras who complain about lack of discipline will derive some consolation from this book: at least their pupils do not draw knives or use zip guns on unpopular pedagogues. (Clare Booths Luce objected to the film of this book appearing in Italy because of the reflection on American youth.) Recommended.

The last of the blood-and-thunder books which seem to fill the bookshops this week is a Western, **Blood on the Moon**, by Luke Short (Bantam, 325 pr.). Hopalong Cassidy is far better.

PHILIP GILLON

Reader's Letters

PARKING SHOES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In one of your recent book pages Mr. Philip Gillon, in his review of Mary McCarthy's "The Company She Keeps," uses the expression "she can park her shoes."

I should be grateful for an explanation of this phrase.

Yours, etc.,
ISRAELIS

Tel Shalom.

Mr. Gillon Writes:

"The expression 'She can park her shoes...' is an abbreviation of the form of invitation 'She can park her shoes under my bed'. This is used by hospitable gentlemen in relation to lonely but attractive girls in need of companionship."

Publications Received

ENGLISH

Cole, M., Jehovah's Witnesses. Vantage Press, New York.

Bradley, K., Britain's Purpose in Africa. Stationery Office, London.

Bienenfeld, R., Die Religion der religionslosen. Judea, Frisch-Verlag, Wien-Muenchen-Zuerich.

Molko, I.B., Valeurs et Silhouettes Israeliennes. (Preface by I. Garcia Granados.) Jerusalem.

Fraenkel, A.A., Integers and Theory of Numbers. Scripta Mathematica, Yeshiva University). New York.

Marcus, J.R., Memoirs of American Jews 1775-1865 (3 vol.). Jewish Publication Society of America. Philadelphia.

Fagin, E.I., (ed.), "Shalom" No. 28. Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee, in cooperation with the Liverpool J.N.F. Auxiliary.

Supplied by Paico Press Company Limited: Bantam Books: Barbette J., Death's Long Shadow; Tucker W., Man From Tomorrow; Gruber F., Johnny Vengeance; Michener, J.A., The Fires of Spring; Feeburgh, H., View from the Air; Brandel, M., The Time of the Fire; Steiner, P., Women and Children First; Warner, R.P., All the King's Men; O'Rourke, F., High Dive; Fox, J.M., Code Three; Kanter, M., God and My Country; Kartz, Capt. W., with Bird, Capt. H.V., Don't Trust an Ace; Gerson, N.B., Port Royal.

Avon Publications: Huxley, A., Point Counter Point; West, J., Miss Lonelyhearts; Meyers, H., Animals are Funnier than People; Christie, A., The Case of the Moving Finger.

Lion Books: Jacobs, B., Horan's Heroes; Voltaire, Candide; Duhamel, J., A Dog's Head; Bennet, E., The Best Cartoons from France; Maxwell, M., Gods and Demons.

Ballantine Books: Butcher, A., Far and Away; Brickell, F., The Deadly Buzzard; O'Rourke, F., Car Deal!

HEBREW

Yashar, Rabbi B., Torat Hashabbat (The Sabbath Law); Kitzurei Dinim vHalakhot (Precis of Laws and Customs). Sinai, Tel Aviv.

Valentin, A., Albert Einstein, Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Tolkin, Av. N., B'kum M'Gnat Tikvat (The Rise of the State of Israel). Ayanot, Tel Aviv.

Art in Ritual Objects

JEWISH CEREMONIAL ART. Ed. S.S. Kayser. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. 163 pp. (96 illustrations) $3.00.

Professor Kayser, assisted by Dr. Guido Schoenberger, offers in this volume impressive evidence of the vitality which has characterised Jewish observance. The introduction gives a comprehensive history of the Jewish ceremonial object in a truly scholarly fashion, leading us from the synagogue to the home and daily life.

Many problems come to mind when turning the beautifully illustrated pages of this book: Why are there so few ceremonial objects farther back than the 17th century? Who were the people that created these objects? To these and similar questions Dr. Kayser's introduction gives us enlightening answers. Yet there is hardly a more fitting description of the importance of this book than the words in Prof. Louis Finkelstein's foreword: "To the Student of Torah it seems that the Divine inspiration which enables gifted men to create beautiful objects, has a least for one of its purposes the ennoblement of human character and, through that, the declaration of the glory of God."

This admirable volume was published in honour of the Tercentenary of American Jewry.

B. ALBU

Stamp of the Week

This stamp speaks for peace. It is a sign of Russia's more genial outlook.

Vladimir Mayakovsky started his career in letters as the most important poetic mouthpiece of the Soviet Revolution, immediately after 1917. At first he hailed the new rulers with every word he turned out. But the hardships imposed in these first ironbound years of the regime disillusioned him.

In two plays, "Klop," produced in 1929, and "Banya" (1930), he satirized the opportunism displayed by the Soviet bureaucracy. Later, however, he turned out a series of poems glorifying the Communist policy. It never brought him personal happiness, and his poem "Lyubvu" ("Love") reveals his search for the content that always eluded him — an illusion which played on his mind so much that he killed himself at the early age of 36.

Now he appears again. Russia puts him on this stamp which is perforated 12, printed in photogravure and costs 9d. in London.

— J.A.A.

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TIVON

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Writers' Violent World

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

NEW VOICES 2. American Writing Today. Edited by Don M. Wolfe — Hendricks House, New York. 461 pp., $5.00.

This omnibus collection of "stories, excerpts from novels, poems by new and unknown American writers" is both promising — and frightening. It is promising because it is another volume in a series (formerly called American Vanguard, and sponsored by the New School for Social Research writing courses in conjunction with a commercial publisher) which has served to introduce William Styron, author of *Lie Down in Darkness;* Leonard Bishop, author of a series of violent but effective novels about New Yorkers living in Gorki-like lower depths; Sigrid de Lima and a half-dozen other genuine and provocative writers.

Yet this is a frightening book, too, for much of the material in it — again by writers with a future — is violent, pessimistic, harsh and, in some instances, downright ugly. If this is what American writers think of the U.S. and life on these shores, it is time we were all scared. But no fair observer can believe that the total picture, with practically no relief, is as dark as these people make it out to be. Leonard Bishop, who has made more of an impact than most of these writers, and who is represented in this volume with a "slice of life" story, remarks, "The world's a toilet that nobody's flushed. It's stinking up life." This, unhappily, is the theme of the vast number of selections in this collection.

"A Sick Society"

Nearly half of the 100-odd contributors are Jewish, and most of them have written on general, not specifically Jewish matters. They, like their compatriots (writers, in this book, are not limited to New School authors but to promising young men and women from all over the U.S.) find the world dank and drear. The stories cry out with painful shouts and pronounce that ours is a sick society.

Amram Docovny, in "I Am the Athlete, the Chosen," depicts a basketball game in which every player is foul, sneaky and callous. The hero is a tall Jewish lad, who is cruelly attacked, under the guise of sportsmanship, and cursed because he is a Jew. It is fast-paced, knowing and with some excellently written passages. It shatters the illusion one may have of the "spirit of sportsmanship." But it fits the pattern of the book easily, and is one of the finest, though unpleasant, tales in the volume.

Helene L. Dworzan's "The Almighty Power," is a sensitive narrative of a Jewish couple in Paris trying to escape to Free France during the Nazi occupation. They are betrayed and caught. The man bewails the treachery of God, if there is a God, and the woman, the stronger of the two, finally cracks up under the tension. It is powerful, but again (and this time necessarily) pessimistic, painful and passionate in its telling.

"Feet Upon the Mountains," by Gerda Spiegler, is an interior monologue spoken by a woman huddled with a little Yemenite boy in a Jerusalem air raid shelter during the Arab attacks on the Holy City. Experimentally written, blended with sentimentality and descriptions of shells blasting against helpless civilians, it is another well-written, violent tale.

"Fraulein," by Marjorie Osterman, concerns a German governess who hates the Jews she works for. "Sweet Red Wine" by Sylvia G. Balick, is a quite ordinary story, so frequently told in one version or another, of Jewish eating and ritualistic habits on the Sabbath, plus a bit of harmless matchmaking and the usual bickering—mostly unpleasant—between a middle-aged husband and his wife.

One is impressed with the quality of the writing, with the sensitivity of the authors and with their willingness to avoid the slickly commercial themes and treatments. Yet one cannot avoid a feeling of depression that these young writers have fallen into the Mickey Spillane school of violence for the sake of violence, and into the miasma of spiritual depression. If this is where we are to get our new generation of writers, we can expect powerful, passionate writing shadowed by despair and depression. Perhaps this is what one is bound to get in this world of the H-Bomb. It is frightening nevertheless.

Learned Guide To Israel

ISRAEL GUIDE. By Beer Vilnay.— Palco Press Company, Tel Aviv. 320 pp.

A handy pocket-size format with imitation leather flexible covers, numerous illustrations and an up-to-date map of Israel distinguish Vilnay's guide from all the others published to date. But these are only the pleasant external features, for Vilnay, who has been active in the field of research in Israel for over two decades, has produced something that will be of equal value to local residents and visitors from abroad.

Did you ever stop to consider, for example, that Israel's Defence Forces have 1,025 kilometres of border to look after and that 23 daily papers, morning and evening, serve the needs of a population of 1,718,000? These items are incidental to a general view of what the State is, how it is constructed, how it is run and what it is doing to further its cultural, social and economic development.

This melting place of the old and the new, the ancient and the modern, the secular and the parochial, is so multifaceted that it would be difficult to swallow all the information in a single gulp, and it is for that reason that Vilnay has wisely divided his subject matter so that each section can profitably be absorbed separately. Since in a country such as this the ancient lives shoulder-to-shoulder with the modern, it is not surprising that the compiler has devoted a good deal of space to archaeological problems and achievements. He tells you who is digging where and what his efforts have yielded in corroborating the facts we learn from history and the Bible stories.

Although he confines himself almost exclusively to what is today called Israel, Vilnay is forced to "invade" enemy-held territory: how could he possibly discuss the Holy Places without including Bethlehem?

Besides drawing attention to the settlements throughout the length and breadth of the land and to their history, the Guide informs the visitor where to stay, what itinerary to take and how to exploit profitably the limited time at his disposal. Both in content and presentation, this guidebook is an outstanding achievement.

M. HURWITS

The Psychology of Education

HAPSIKHOLOGIA V'HAHINUKH (Psychology and Education). By N. Nardi. — Chachik, Tel Aviv. 400 pp.

About a year ago, we hailed Dr. Nardi's "Child Psychology" as a turning point of creative scholarship in educational psychology. The second volume of his work, which has now appeared, gives an admirable presentation of modern problems in education and psychology. Up-to-date and written from a Jewish and Israel angle, it is a standard work of the greatest importance. In the past, psychology was sometimes called a "Jewish Science" (mistakenly as far as Israel is concerned, for we have not even a Department of Psychology at the University) but we had no comprehensive work in this field until Dr. Nardi stepped into the breach.

The work is divided into three parts: psychological concepts in Israel and among the nations; psychology and education; and psychology and educational practice. The first part contains a pioneer study on the psychological concepts and theories of Biblical and Talmudical literature. (W. Hirch's "Rabbinic Psychology" seems to be unknown to him.) Although the author admits that his revelations are only a "drop in the ocean" — at times they are indeed rather mere ethical observations than recognised psychological fundamentals — he has no doubt suggested quite a new field of inquiry. His novel contribution is so arranged that it runs parallel to the development of psychological thought and periods among other, chiefly Greek thinkers. It is to be regretted, however, that the searching studies in the psychology of the modern Musser movement have escaped the author's notice, an omission which a new edition will probably rectify.

The second part is chiefly concerned with the psychology of learning and gives a lucid and analytical description of the three main schools, viz. "Behaviourism," "Gestaltism," and "Connectionism." As to the latter, the author was able to make a very personal contribution, based on his personal knowledge of Thorndike and his remarkable evolution in educational theory and research. On a similar high level of scientific exposition are the chapters on Kurt Lewin's "group dynamics" in their application to learning and the psychological significance of the problem of transfer of training. Here, the author clarifies two main points: First, the extent to which the learning of one thing facilitates the learning of something else; and second, the extent to which learning in classroom situations carries over to life situations outside the classroom. Dr. Nardi gives a clear historic survey how in the past differing views concerning the spread of training occasioned heated controversies among educators on such questions as to whether the material learned or the process of learning is more important, whether the chief function of education is to sharpen the intellect in general or to train for specific future functions. In the light of modern departure from this "Formal discipline," Nardi courageously attacks the question of "Transfer" as seen under the aspect of the old Hebrew Education. Quoting Rabbis Kook and Assaf the author comes to the conclusion that the Hebrew attitude tended to a negation of individualism and did not sufficiently appreciate grading in the educational method, views with which one need not identify oneself, but which will give rise to fruitful discussion and further developments.

Nardi concentrates chiefly on American and Israel Jewish educational practices, an attitude that is somewhat limited but from a pragmatic viewpoint surely justified. He challenges the transfer into a "real life" situation of the religious schools and *yeshivot*, even so far as religious observance is concerned — a challenge which no open-minded modern religious pedagogue dare overlook.

Finally, the author discusses the Russian-German tradition in Israel schools, beginning with the Herzliya Secondary School, which used to be steeped in the formal discipline outlook, a tradition that still lingers on. Yet his criticism always remains a reasoned argument and aims at pointing a way towards progressive improvement in the educational systems of the young State.

The last part of the work is a practical guide for the training and practising teacher. Here, methods of education are systematically explained, modern methods in projects and units applied to the Israel school, and the vexed questions of the backward child and of questionable promotions are dealt with in a detailed and convincing manner. A special chapter is devoted to the new school curriculum of the Ministry of Education and Culture and its ramifications.

This is a book that compares favourably with any modern textbook on the subject, but is distinguished by its brilliant inquiry into specific Israel problems. Our students of education and our teachers will no longer need ill-adapted translations of foreign books, and will feel richly rewarded by studying Nardi's "Psychology and Education."

H.H. BLUMENTHAL

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Today's instalment:
Crossing to Potsdam

★

Read the excerpts from Truman's Memoirs appearing daily in The Jerusalem Post.

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דרכי סתר

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31 REH HECHALUTZ HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy. Fair in the North.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	2	20	31	32
Tiberias	22	22	32	33
Haifa Port	73	20	29	29
Natanya	66	16	33	30
Tel Aviv Port	72	15	28	27
Lydda Airport	61	13	31	30
Jerusalem	33	20	30	28
Beersheba	15	14	30	30
Eilat	14	16	36	36

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

THE SIXTH ANNUAL conference of the Israel Neuropsychiatric Society ended yesterday after three days of sessions in Jerusalem. Some 100 psychiatrists and neurologists participated.

* * *

A BRIDGE ACROSS the Western Channel of the Hula was officially opened yesterday by the Jewish National Fund, and dedicated in honour of Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman of Westcliff, England. Funds for the construction of the bridge were raised by the Southend and Westcliff Jewish Community.

* * *

30 DRIVERS were found to be driving without licences or insurance papers in Jerusalem yesterday during a police check. Three trucks and one car were declared mechanically unfit.

* * *

FOR WALKING across the street carelessly, and bumping into a taxi, Meir Margolin, a veteran Dan bus driver, was yesterday fined IL5 by Tel Aviv Magistrate M. Doar.

* * *

THE GOVERNOR of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, has appointed a special committee to advise the Bank on the designing of future banknotes. The members of the committee are: Messrs. S. Hoofien, Chairman; A. Govrin; A. Ayalon; M. Arden; M. Narkiss; Dr. Y. Yadin and Dr. E. Nebenzahl.

First Drawing of 1955 Popular Loan

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The first prize of IL20,000 was won by No. 47276 second series in the first draw of the 1955 Popular Loan certificates. The same number in the first and third series won IL10,000 each.

IL5,000 was won by No. 11089, all series, while all series of Nos. 27369 and 25828 won IL1,000.

Nos. 111861, 108672, 60863, 78164, 35960 and 102713 won IL500, and IL250 went to holders of numbers 110921, 117005, 93895, 6493, 7990, 41255, 85998, 62795, 59104, 83539, 80773, 43108, 15236, 23365, 197350, 17240, 38998, 32841, 36014, 31249.

There were also 50 prizes of IL100 each.

Farm Union Presses for Subsidies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The eighth national conference of the Agricultural Workers Union this evening adopted resolutions demanding subsidies for farm villages, financial assistance for security measures in labourers' wages to include bonuses, and the setting up by Tnuva, within three months, of a special marketing body for new immigrant settlements.

Delegates also decided to press for settlement of the Arava.

The conference is expected to close after midnight with the election of new executive bodies and the adoption of more resolutions on a variety of topics, totalling 50 typewritten pages.

A complaint that the atmosphere at the conference had not sufficiently reflected the outstanding achievements in settlement and development of the last six years was made by Mr. A. Hartzfeld, M.K., in summing up the debate.

Mr. Hartzfeld said that the amount of water in the country exceeded the expectations of all experts. Nevertheless we would do well to learn how to economize in the use of water, which is the first requisite for further development. He deprecated the use of subsidies and came out against Government grants for the consolidation of existing settlements.

Herzl Memorial House In Settlement He Ordered

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The Kvutzat Hulda cultural centre, Beit Herzl, was inaugurated today after 10 years of endeavour.

The two-storey building cost over IL100,000, contributed by various individuals and institutions in the country. It was designed by Mr. Ya'acov Yarost, who waived all fees for his work.

The ground floor has a library, reading and study rooms, music room and a Herzl memorial room, while the upper storey consists of a 600-seat auditorium.

It was Theodor Herzl who gave instruction to purchase the land for the kvutza.

Today's ceremony was attended by Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker; Mr. Avraham Hartzfeld, M.K. and Mr. J. Weitz, of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund.

JERUSALEM TO GET CONSTRUCTION LOAN

Discussions have been opened between the Jerusalem Municipality and the Ministry of Finance on the grant of a loan to the Municipality through the Ministry of Interior to pay off debts and embark on a programme of constructive works, a Municipality spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman denied that the Mekorot Water Company has threatened to cut off the supply of water to Jerusalem because of outstanding debts.

REHOVOT ELECTS MAPAI MAYOR BY 8-7

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Mr. I. Katz, of Mapai, was today elected Mayor of this township by the eight votes of Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Sha'arayim list—against the seven votes cast for the Progressive candidate, Mr. Arie Shuhmansky.

Four Deputy Mayors were elected, one each from Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Not Enough Bottled Milk to Go Round

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Housewives in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem are having difficulty in getting bottled milk because the existing plant cannot meet the demand. Sufficient supplies will not be available before the second half of next year, when the new wing of the bottling plant now being built is completed, Tnuva told *The Jerusalem Post* today. Equipment to be supplied by UNICEF which should have come a few months ago has not yet arrived, it was stated.

Sixty-thousand half-litre bottles are distributed daily, of which Tel Aviv receives 54,000. By the end of next year, Tnuva dairies will be able to turn out 200,000 bottles in each eight-hour shift, enough to satisfy the demand, it was said.

Denying reports that the bottled milk is only delivered to North Tel Aviv, it was stated that all Tnuva shops which possessed refrigerators were supplied.

Milk Vendors Hold Up Sale of Bottled Milk

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The delivery of milk to Jerusalem housewives was delayed from two to four hours yesterday morning when more than 60 of the Capital's 80 milk vendors staged a protest demonstration at the Tara company's distribution centre in Tel Arza. The milk vendors were protesting against the distribution of bottled pasteurised milk to groceries.

Representatives of the milkmen, who are organized into the Association of Jerusalem Milkmen, and representatives of Tara are to meet this morning with an official of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in an effort to work out a solution.

The seals of 200 bottles of Tara milk were broken by the milkmen on Wednesday when they learned that the company was to begin selling bottled milk. Two milkmen were detained and later released by the police on charges of damaging the Tara milk van.

The milkmen said that they are not opposed to the sale of Tara milk, only to its sale through groceries, since this destroys their livelihood. They are willing, and have already offered, to sell the bottled Tara milk from door to door as they do Tnuva milk, they said. They have even agreed that Tara engage its own door to door milkmen.

In all the Association sells about 3,000 litres of pasteurised Tnuva bottled milk and about 18,000 litres of Tnuva unbottled milk. The Tara company hopes to sell about 600 bottles a day.

BARAK AGREES TO PAY, ENDS FAST

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. Moshe Barak, the painter who went on hunger strike in the port on Tuesday because he was not allowed to leave the country in the s.s. Negba, broke his fast today.

Mr. Barak, who was on his way to marry his non-Jewish fiancee in Italy, was prevented from sailing because of a debt he owed to the Workers' Bank here. He has now arranged payment with the bank, he said today.

BUS SUBSIDY UNTIL END OF MONTH

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Government will continue to pay subsidies to the bus cooperatives until the end of the month, Mr. H. Razily, Director-General of the Ministry of Transport, told representatives of the cooperatives here today. The subsidy amounts to over IL300,000 a month.

ONE MONTH JAIL FOR STEALING ELECTRICITY

For stealing electricity for five months, Yosef Engdon, 27, of the Talpiot *ma'abara* in Jerusalem, was yesterday given a one-month suspended sentence by District Court Judge Y. Cohen. Assistant District Attorney Shlomo Shoham prosecuted. *(Tl'im.)*

FIRST BOWLING

RAMAT GAN, Thursday.—The first Israel bowling championship will begin at 3 p.m. tomorrow at the local bowling club green. Thirty-two players from South Africa and 48 local players will take part in the competition, which will last for a week.

JOHNSTON

(Continued from Page One)

final conclusion. Mr. Sharett commented on certain aspects of the solutions proposed for the outstanding problems.

Later on, a meeting of the technical experts of the American and Israel delegations took place.

In the evening Ambassador Johnston and his staff met with the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Israel delegation.

Ambassador Johnston informed the Israel representatives that differences between the Arab States and Israel on technical aspects of the plan as worked out with the experts of both sides are now so small as to be, in his view, insignificant. He said he was confident that these differences could readily be adjusted.

Mr. Eshkol proposed that a time limit be established for final acceptance or rejection of the plan by both sides. Ambassador Johnston said he would transmit this suggestion to his Government during discussions with the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, in the next few days.

Ambassador Johnston and the Minister of Finance agreed that every possible effort should be made to bring the plan to a favourable conclusion.

27.5 Per Cent More Tourists

A total of 40,700 tourists visited this country during the first nine months of this year as compared with 32,691 who came during the whole of 1954, the Government Tourist Corporation announced yesterday.

The 27.5 per cent increase over the number who came during the same period last year is generally attributed to the increased publicity abroad and the improved facilities for tourists in this country.

U.S. Experts Coming To Study Israel Tourism

A seven-member team of American experts on tourism is expected to arrive in this country on Monday to carry out a comprehensive survey on, and suggest ways and means for, the promotion of tourism in Israel. The team will work on behalf of the newly-founded Government Tourist Corporation. The survey is being financed by the U.S. Operations Mission within the framework of Technical Assistance to Israel.

Some of the visiting experts will remain in the country for 30 days; most of the others for a period of up to six weeks. The primary objectives of the survey are to study the present position of Israel's tourist industry, and to present recommendations for its development and for more effective publicity abroad.

The team will begin their operations with a five-day study tour of the country followed by a series of meetings with Government representatives and leading members of the Hoteliers' Association, travel agencies and transport offices. The offices of the survey team will be at the new premises of the Government Tourist Corporation at the David Building, King George Avenue, Jerusalem.

The team will be headed by Mr. Allan C. George, one of the foremost U.S. authorities on tourism. The other members will be: Mr. Robert B. Callis, hotel expert; Mr. A.L. Simmons, travel adviser; Mr. G. Stanton Robbins, travel expert; Mr. Osgood Nichols, Public Relations and Publicity; Mr. Norman E. Clement, analyst; Mr. Frank T. Webber, hotel accountant and analyst of hotel operations. Two additional members will process the work of the survey team in the U.S.

FIRST MARBLE SLABS ON BAHA'I'S BUILDING

HAIFA, Thursday. — The first marble slab was placed on the podium of the International Archives Building which the Baha'i Community is constructing on the slope of Mt. Carmel between UNO Avenue and Panorama Road, Shoghi Rabbani, World Head of the Baha'i Faith, announced here yesterday.

The foundations, the walls, the podium and the main floor have already been completed. The building will house the sacred relics and documents of the faith and has been designed in classical Greek style, with a marble facing for the entire structure.

CLEAN RECORD FOR HERZLIYA BEACH

KFAR SABA, Thursday — The Herzliya bathing beach was officially closed down today, with the suspension of the life guard and first aid services. It was reported that 450,000 persons had visited the beach this year, as compared with 300,000 last season. Not a single case of drowning had occurred within the supervised area.

State Asks 'Romek' Be Found Guilty

A plea that "Romek" Reuven Greenberg be found guilty on four charges of threatening to "liquidate" Yitzhak Rosenberg, and on two charges of attacking him physically and of demanding exorbitant interest was made by Assistant State Attorney Gabriel Bach in his summation before Judge M. Gaulan in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Mr. Bach asked the Court to reject the defence's claim that "Romek" had loaned Mr. Rosenberg IL9,500 on condition that the latter agree to a joint venture in selling plywood.

Mr. Daniel Yanovsky, counsel for "Romek," is to sum up tomorrow. *(Tl'im.)*

Joseph Kremener Dead at 79

HAIFA, Thursday. — The death occurred here this morning of Alexander Kremener, industrialist and pioneer of the iron industry in the country. The funeral, held this afternoon, was attended by many friends of the deceased, by industrialists, executives of the Koor company and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Alexander Krumenaw was born in Germany 79 years ago. He settled in Haifa in 1933, and established the Barzel foundry, later taken over by Solel Boneh which reorganised it as the Vulcan foundries. He was an energetic and active member of the Manufacturers Association. In the first years of statehood, he served as Controller of Supplies in the Haifa District. On his retirement, he acted as consultant to Koor's metal industries.

YOUNG BOY CHOKES TO DEATH

HAIFA, Thursday. — A two-and-a-half year old boy, Mordechai Algarbali, of Kiryat Yam, choked to death yesterday morning while drinking from a water tap in his home. It is believed that the force of the water was too strong.

CONDITION STILL GRAVE AFTER PETROL BLEW UP

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The condition of Mrs. Miriam Albina, who was severely burned in a benzine explosion on Wednesday in her home in the German Colony in Jerusalem, was reported as "unchanged" by Shaarei Zedek Hospital yesterday.

The explosion was set off by a kerosene burner which ignited fumes from a nearby open bottle of benzine. The benzine in turn ignited an open tin of kerosene.

Damage estimated at IL1,000 was caused to household goods.

It was erroneously reported by the Ikm news agency that the explosion was caused by a Butagas cylinder.

Caronia Glides Into Haifa Port

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — Light green and huge, the 34,000-ton British luxury liner, s.s. Caronia, sailed into the port early this morning with a smooth manoeuvre that admiring seamen described as "perfect." She was piloted by port pilot, Hans Rosental, who is also the acting Harbour Master. The ship brought nearly 500 tourists, mostly from the U.S. for a two-day stay, while another 92, who had left her at Alexandria, are rejoining the vessel here after having entered Israel at Mandelbaum Gate.

The majority of the visitors immediately left on conducted tours organized in advance, throughout the country, while others prepared their own itineraries. There were about 140 Jewish tourists aboard, who faced no difficulties during their four-day stay in Egypt where their dollars were gladly accepted. The ship is on a 44-day trip to 14 Mediterranean ports and her passengers are paying from $975 to $8,500 each for the cruise. Tomorrow night she is leaving for Beirut.

A football match has been arranged between a selected team from among the ship's crew and the Harbour guard.

The visitors were welcomed to Israel by a representative of the local branch of the Government Tourist Office.

S.S. Israel Sails With Gift for N.Y. Mayor

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — A pure silver Sar Koshba Shofar of the year 132 C.E. was handed by Mayor Abba Khoushy to Captain Avner Freudenberg of the s.s. Israel this morning. Capt. Freudenberg on his arrival in New York will present the gift to the Mayor of that city, Mr. Robert Wagner Jr. The Shofar is mounted on an attractively framed plaque on which is engraved "Year Two of the Deliverance of Israel 132 C.E."

Present at the modest ceremony in the Olive Room of the ship were Mayor and Mrs. Abba Khoushy, the American Consul in Haifa, Mr. L. Cowles, and ship's officers.

The s.s. Israel left Haifa for New York on her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage at noon today with 305 passengers and 70 tons of cargo. She will pick up a further 800 tons of cargo in Naples.

The vessel was tied up at the main quay for a week at a cost of about $35,000 to the company.

"JUDITH"
Ladies Hairdressing Salon
37 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv
(formerly Salon Deutsch)
OPENING SUNDAY, Oct. 16
(open daily 8.30 — 4 without a break)

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Oct. 15, 1955

ORLY Tel. 81868
Central Carmel
David O. Selznick's
Portrait of Jennie
Jennifer Jones — Joseph Cotten
Hebrew and French subtitles
1 perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Montgomery Clift, Anne Baxter
in Alfred Hitchcock's
I CONFESS

ORION Tel. 4020
Haifa Premiere!
Van Heflin — Ruth Roman
Howard Duff
in the new Technicolor adventures of
TANGANYIKA
Land of the hunter and the hunted.

ATZMON Tel. 8008
M.G.M. Presents
Betrayed
Technicolor
Clark Gable — Lana Turner
Victor Mature
No complimentary tickets. No reductions.

PEER Tel. 2202
2nd Week!
"Columbia Pictures"
proudly present
The Caine Mutiny
Based on the famous novel by Herman Wouk
Hebrew and French subtitles.

GAL OR Tel 4507
Evenings at 6.45 & 9.00
2nd week
CITY OF BAD MEN
Dale Robertson — Jean Crain
Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.
GOLDEN BLADE
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
ILLEGAL ENTRY

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere!
CinemaScope
THAT LADY
Olivia de Havilland, Gilbert Roland
Fox Film in colour.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
After its unprecedented success in Tel Aviv
Avant le Deluge
Marina Vlady, Bernard Blier, Ina Miranda.
Directed by ANDRE CAYATTE
English and Hebrew subtitles.

EN DOR Tel. 8421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
CALAMITY JANE
Technicolor
Doris Day — Howard Keel
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
TORCH SONG
Technicolor
Joan Crawford, Michael Wilding

Something to Look Forward To

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — On finding a lady's handbag in his car after a trip from here to Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Degani, a taxi driver of the Taxi Daroma company, opened it to discover the identity of its owner. He found IL1,000 inside. He made a special journey to Petah Tikva to deliver the handbag at the home of the forgetful traveller. He was rewarded with an invitation to lunch on Saturday and the promise of a "magnificent present."

U.S. SENATORS DUE TOMORROW

TEL AVIV, Thursday (USIS). — A party of four Senators, all members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is scheduled to arrive in Israel on Saturday afternoon by car from Amman. Members of the group are Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia and Mrs. Kilgore, Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Mrs. McClellan, Senator John Stennis of Mississippi and Mrs. Stennis, and Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Mrs. Saltonstall. Accompanying the party are the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Wilber, officials of the Defence Department and members of the Senate Appropriations Committee staff.

The Senators and their wives will attend a reception at the residence of Ambassador Edward B. Lawson on Saturday evening. They are scheduled to leave Israel for Cairo by special military aircraft the next morning.

Senator Kilgore is also Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senator McClellan is Chairman of the Committee on Government Operations.

Peron Interned In Central Paraguay

ASUNCION Paraguay, Thursday (UP). — The Government yesterday ordered ex-President Juan Peron of Argentina interned in the city of Villa Rica, in central Paraguay.

SIX BEDUIN HELD FOR SABOTAGE

ACRE, Thursday. — Six Beduin suspected of causing damage to the water pipe of Goren work village, in Western Galilee, were remanded for 15 days by the Magistrate here today. The six accused live near the Lebanese border.

Cables in Brief

MINUTE-MAN. — Police in Tokyo yesterday arrested Noboru Higaon, on suspicion of smuggling watches into Japan. Higaon is president of a local crime prevention society.

DEAD. — The physical culturist, Bernarr Macfadden, died in New Jersey on Wednesday at the age of 87. A doctor said that a fast, one of a series that Macfadden observed periodically, had aggravated a jaundice condition, caused by malfunctioning of the liver.

MUSICALS. — Arthur Hammerstein, producer of famous musical comedies, died in a Florida hospital on Wednesday, aged 82. Among the more famous of his shows were "Naughty Marietta," "Rose Marie," "Wildflower," and "Katinka."

REFUSED. — The newspaper columnist, Mr. Westbrook Pegler and two companies owned by the American publisher Mr. William Randolph Hearst, have been refused a Supreme Court review of a trial in which they were ordered to pay $175,000 libel awarded to Mr. Quentin Reynolds, an author.

SCHWEITZER. — Cambridge University is to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the French philosopher, medical missionary and musician of Equatorial Africa, it was disclosed in Cambridge yesterday.

LEAFLETS. — Two Nationalist Air Force planes last night dropped thousands of anti-Communist leaflets near Canton, capital of Kwangtung Province in South China, it was announced in Taipeh, Formosa, yesterday.

W.F.T.U. — The Communist dominated World Federation of Trade Unions, meeting in Budapest on Wednesday, decided to strengthen and renew relations with Yugoslav trade unions, according to Radio Budapest.

AIRLINE. — Pan-American World Airways announced in New York yesterday that it had ordered a jet airliner fleet of 45 American-built planes, which would go into service in about three years' time on Atlantic, Pacific and South American services.

UNESCO. — East Germany's application for membership in the U.N Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was circulated at United Nations headquarters in New York.

YOUR SPOT
for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
ONLY —
One of our specialities:
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
AVOYA
JAFFA opp. "THE CLOCK"
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

UNITED ARTISTS
Lead in the field of film distribution this season
Premieres of 2 World-Famous Pictures in Tel Aviv

Humphrey BOGART Ava GARDNER

As from Saturday, October 15, 1955 at the ORION CINEMA

HECHT LANCASTER presents
MARTY
starring ERNEST BORGNINE and BETSY BLAIR

FIRST AMERICAN FILM TO WIN THE COVETED GRAND PRIZE AT THE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN CANNES

As from Saturday, October 22, 1955 at the TAMAR CINEMA

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Oct. 15.

ARMON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned
Israel Premiere
CinemaScope
Tony CURTIS, Colleen MILLER
In the life, loves and adventures of the great rogue
PURPLE MASK
In Technicolor
Hebrew and French Subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3020
The story is warm, appealing and amusing.
The Direction is expert.
Greer GARSON & Robert RYAN
The Twelve Men
ANSCOLOR.
Sunday morning, 10.30.
Fri. at 3 p.m.:
RODS MANIS

EDISON Tel. 4080
2ND WEEK
CinemaScope
It's No Secret —
It's ultra-terrific Warner Brothers' ultra-modern musical. An ultra-happy hit with the ultra-modern look in screen musicals.
Lucky Me
with your secret love, DORIS DAY, and Robert CUMMINGS — Phil SILVERS
Also today Friday at 3 p.m.
Notice to the Audience: On Sat. before the performance, a lottery of several of Doris DAY'S popular and famous singing records will be held.

ORGIL Tel. 81466
3RD WEEK
Airconditioned
Burt Lancaster — Gary Cooper
in United Artists HIT
Vera Cruz
SUPERSCOPE
Technicolor — French Subtitles
Also today at 3 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
The glorious David O. Selznik production following "Gone With The Wind"
DUEL in the SUN
Starring: Gregory PECK, Jennifer JONES, Joseph COTTEN
In Technicolor
Hebrew Subtitles
Today: CAMILLE with Greta Garbo

ORION Tel. 2814
CinemaScope
Entertaining adventure in Wild Africa
Untamed
(Color DeLuxe)
Starring: Tyrone POWER, Susan HAYWARD, Rita MORENO
Hebrew and French Subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4798
3RD WEEK
India's greatest achievement
A A N
(Technicolor)
Hebrew and English subtitles

RON Tel. 8104
A passionate, audacious and emotional story...
CHI È SENZA PECCATO
(Who Is Not A Sinner)
with: Amedeo NAZARI, Leonora RANSON, Enrico OLIVIERI.
Hebrew and English Subtitles
Fri. at 3: BLOOD AND SUN
In Technicolor.

ZION HALL
Dean MARTIN — Jerry LEWIS
Donna REED
In a Hilarious Comedy sensation
THE CADDY
Friday at 3 p.m.
"WHITE CHRISTMAS"

TEL-OR TEL. 3870
Linda DARNELL — Dan DURYEA — Faith DOMERGUE
Sister against Sister for love of the same man!
This Is My Love
Mat. daily at 3 p.m.: ALADDIN AND HIS LAMP

Jet Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Oct. 15

ALLENBY 3rd week
CinemaScope
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Desiree

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
Proudly presents on the new Panoramic Screen
Gerard PHILIPPE
Danielle DARRIEUX in
Le Rouge et le Noir
Steiner Film

CHEN Air Conditioned
6th Week
DANNY KAYE at his best in
Knock on Wood
in Technicolor
with MAI SETTERLING

EDEN 3rd week
Best modern Arab picture
COAST OF LOVE
Oriental songs, dances.

ESTHER Air Conditioned
3rd Week
Jane Powell, — Howard Keel
in M.G.M.'s Big Musical
7 Brides for 7 Brothers
CinemaScope

MIGDALOR
a Great International Comedian
Norman Wisdom and Margaret Rutherford in
TROUBLE IN STORE

MOGRABI 3rd week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
PHILIPPE LEMAIRE
RAYMOND PELLEGRIN
LA RAGE AU CORPS
English Subtitles

OPHIR Air Conditioned
2nd Week
Gina Lollobrigida, Daniel Gelin
Raymond Pellegrin
in ALBERTO MORAVIA'S
La Romana
(The Woman of Rome)
For adults only!

ORION
Opening Season
with
Mankiewicz's
The Barefoot Contessa
Starring: Humphrey BOGART
Ava GARDNER
Edmund O'BRIEN
Valentina CORTESA
Colour by Technicolor

SHDEROTH
Tel Aviv Premiere!
Red Skelton in
M.G.M.'s latest comedy hit
HALF A HERO

TAMAR 7th and last week
Evenings.
The Successful Swedish Film
Unmarried Mothers
For adults only
English subtitles
Matinees: from Sunday Oct. 16
DISPARUE À RIO
with Nieves Sevilla
Continuous from 9.45 a.m.
last show at 2.45 p.m.

Tchelet Cinema
219 Ben Yehuda Rd., corner Rehov Mikva
Air Conditioned
CinemaScope
Opening Soon

YARON Air Conditioned
Richard TODD, Joan RICE, in the exciting romantic adventure
The Story of Robin Hood
(Newest version)

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Gerzon
Mr. and Mrs. David Lifshitz

herewith announce that the wedding ceremony of their children

Betty Lydia — *Avigdor*

will take place on Tuesday, October 18, 1955, at the Officers Club, French Carmel, Haifa, at 4 p.m. Reception from 4-7 p.m.

This is the only intimation.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our dear husband and father

Law Suhanov

F. SUHANOV, Wife.
V. SUHANOV, Son.

Moshav Hosen, October 12, 1955.

Our deepest sympathy

to Dr. Judith T. Shuval and her family

on the death of her

MOTHER

Management and Staff
The Israel Institute of Applied Social Research

In deep sorrow we announce the untimely death of our beloved husband, father, father-in-law and grandfather

Richard Stiefel ז"ל

who passed away on October 12, 1955, after a grave illness, at the age of 68. The funeral has already taken place.

Martha Stiefel (nee Rosenbusch)
Kurt and Ruth Casariel (nee Stiefel)
Michael, grandson.

Herzlia Gimmel,
Beit Hastt.

To Mr. Karl Kremener

our deepest sympathy on the passing away of your father

Alexander Kremener

Workers and Staff of
Hydroclorid Works, Haifa Bay.

The Manufacturers Association of Israel
Haifa Northern Branch

mourns the death of

ALEXANDER KREMENER

Chairman of the Haifa branch for many years, and pioneer in Israel industry.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited, Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4233 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4351/2.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat, P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4594, (2 lines).
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL23.000 Foreign IL24.000 per year.

Friday, October 14, 1955
Tishri 30, 5716. — Safr 28, 5715

IT looks as though Israel will have a four-party government ready for formal presentation to the Knesset on Monday, but that the actual ceremony will have to be postponed owing to Mr. Ben Gurion's illness. For the two months that have elapsed since the elections the caretaker government has carried on without much difficulty, but the mere fact that the country should have been without a regular government was felt strongly and widely. Sections of the public feared they were being trifled with, and the new government may find its popularity somewhat tarnished among those who are not closely affiliated with any party. To some extent, the long period of waiting was a measure of the confirmed fears of Mr. Ben-Gurion, who has been saying, ever since his return to political activity last year, that he sees little hope for a stable government with a strong majority until Israel jettisons the proportional representation and multiple-party electoral system in favour of one likely to yield two or at most three large blocs.

A HOPE OF UNITY

It may yet come to be realized, though, that a good deal of progress toward the two-party system has been made during the past two months, despite the apparent stalemate. For the past five or six weeks it has been clear that a labour bloc has re-emerged after more than a decade of split. That is not to say that Mapai, Ahdut Havoda or Mapam are likely to unite, or even that the sharp clash of personalities and views between the three groups will immediately be softened. Since the relative relaxation of international tension, however, and more particularly since the sudden and enthusiastic support for the Arab reactionaries shown by the Russian bloc, Mapam has been forced to temper its pro-Soviet enthusiasm, and the differences on foreign policy between the three groups are probably not much greater today than those between right and left wings of the British Labour Party. On the home front there remains a good deal of difference of opinion concerning the degree of cooperation that is desirable with non-labour parties. Nevertheless, after a period of cooperation, the bloc may find itself spurred by fruitful internal conflicts, but able to offer a united front toward the opposition.

The Progressives, by a wide margin, have decided to come in with the Labour bloc, which may be an indication that their growing labour section — which brought them many additional votes at the last elections — is in the ascendancy as against the right wing section led by Dr. Nahum Goldmann. And what of this opposition? It looks as though the General Zionists, for better or worse, have thrown in their lot with Herut. That was not as difficult an operation as might have been supposed, for Herut had as few independent ideas on home affairs as the General Zionists had a genuine foreign policy of their own. Hapoel Hamizrahi have declared that they will not come into this government, and while they may still change their mind, it is quite likely that they will remain outside in the hope that the new government's narrow majority presages a short life for it. But the religious groups also consist of both labour and conservative wings that might in due course re-align themselves in accordance with the two major trends.

If the new government should prove in the long run to be the precursor of such a division, the two months spent by Mr. Ben-Gurion on the devising of a 55-point policy for his cabinet will have been well spent indeed.

CLIP HERE

CHURCHILL'S
Triumph and Tragedy

Series Coupon Six 1

THE JERUSALEM POST

Pakistan's Troubles

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI, (OFNS). — THE leader of the warlike Khyber Pass tribesmen and Pakistan's most picturesque figure, the tall, bearded Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, has just been released after being held in gaol without trial. He was arrested in September for opposing the One Unit Bill, which if passed — as seems likely — would integrate the various Provinces of West Pakistan under a single administration.

In the past few months, three Provincial Governments have been dismissed for not backing integration. In Sind, the territory around Karachi, Pakistan's capital, some politicians were kidnapped, taken out miles into the desert and left there to walk back home on the day when they were to present themselves for election as opponents of the One Unit Bill.

The Government seems to be taking the view that its tactics are justified because the Bill is a long-overdue way out of the deadlock, which for seven years has prevented Pakistan from evolving a Constitution. This deadlock was brought about by the fear felt in West Pakistan that East Pakistan would dominate the country's other eight political units.

East Pakistan (or Bengal), has four-sevenths of the country's total population, and has, moreover, linguistic and ethnic unity. In a single-chamber parliament, Bengal would normally have more seats than all the other provinces put together. This advantage could not be balanced by creating a second chamber which, like the American Senate, would give each Province, regardless of size, an equal number of seats. The inter-provincial rivalries in West Pakistan and the smallness of some of the political units there would always make it possible for Bengal to divide and rule by promising to favour some small units at the expense of others. Naturally, Bengali representatives in Pakistan's Constituent Assembly have been protesting since independence that they had no intention of dominating the country, but that did not allay West Pakistan fears. Bengal was finally persuaded to accept, in exchange for increased autonomy, the principle that it should have no more seats in the Federal Parliament than the whole of West Pakistan.

The sponsors of the Bill, the senior civil servants and Army officers who in fact rule Pakistan, admit that a mere legislative measure will not make the people of any one West Pakistan Province love the people of the other Provinces, but it will force them to make common administrative cause. With one budget for the whole of West Pakistan, and one set of Ministers taken from all the present Provinces, alignments in the future Federal Parliament will not be, it is argued, on provincial but rather on policy lines. "In any case," a senior Minister told me, "however imperfect the Bill, it does remove the chief obstacle faced by Constitution makers up till now."

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has a great following among the Pathan tribesmen in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. He says that he wants autonomy (not independence) for the Pathan areas whose interests, he claims, would be neglected by the Punjab, the biggest of the existing West Pakistan Provinces. The fact that the Punjab with more than half the population of West Pakistan has agreed to have only 40 per cent of the seats in the future West Pakistan Parliament does not satisfy the opponents of the One Unit Bill. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, in expressing his fear of Punjabi domination in the western wing of the country, uses exactly the same arguments as are used by those who fear Bengali domination in the Federal Parliament.

THIS WEEK...

Development Oil gushed for the second time at the Helets drill site, 60 feet below the strike made on September 22. The second layer of petroleum-bearing sandstone is 16 feet deep, or at least twice as much as the first. The new Negev railway will soon be ready to transport the oil to the Haifa Refineries. Ambassador Eric Johnston arrived in Israel on his way back to Washington after negotiating in the Arab capitals on his plan to develop the Jordan Valley. He said before leaving Cairo that the Arabs wanted more time to consider the scheme.

Coalition Premier-Designate Ben-Gurion announced that he would go before the Knesset on Monday with his new Government. The Progressive Party decided to enter the Cabinet, having been given two posts, but the Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi Party still refused, hoping to receive the Interior portfolio.

Foreign Relations Israel asked the U.S. for a security guarantee and heavily-increased arms shipments to match the supplies being sold by Czechoslovakia to Egypt. Later, the State Department stated that the Soviet Union may be making an approach to offer arms to Israel. Russia offered Egypt economic aid and Syria was said to be bidding for Russian arms. Israel warned Egypt to stop her guerrilla warfare on the borders, and revealed that Egypt was directing gangs to operate in Israel from Jordan and the Lebanon. A complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission was lodged by Israel charging that Egypt had violated her obligation to withdraw her forces from the Nitzana defence zone in conformance with the General Armistice Agreement.

SURVEY SHOWS APATHY IN SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS

Capital's Children Study 3R's in Potential Infernos

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's almost 30,000 schoolchildren are being taught in buildings in which no fire precautions have been taken for the safety of the pupils. In a recent tour of the Capital's schools, we inspected buildings with exposed electrical installations and no fire-fighting equipment; schools where exits were cramped and inadequate, and where fire drills were unheard of.

Unlike cinemas and theatres, schools are not required to undergo inspection of fire-fighting equipment, fire hazards or emergency exits. Aside from the rare cases where the principals themselves have made some arrangements on their own initiative, not so much as a bucket of sand is to be found.

The principal of the Lamel School for Girls excused his indifference with the statement that the school had stood for more than half a century without an incident, and he saw no reason to encumber his limited budget with allocations for equipment which he was convinced would never be required. His chief worry, he said, was one of his girls would skin her knee on the playground.

In the Haim Arlosoroff School we asked to see the fire-fighting equipment. The principal referred us to the janitor, who, she claimed, had the school's five or six buckets of sand locked up in the lumber room. The janitor told us that there wasn't much point in our examining them — although they were painted the standard red, they had stood empty for several years. The principal assured us, however, that the school is not entirely unprotected. The furniture has been insured ever since last year's case of arson at the Geulim School.

At Ma'aleh, ground floor windows were found to be barred, and the only exit from the building is so narrow that two children passed through together with great difficulty. The Alliance Boys' School boasted a wooden ceiling criss-crossed with uninsulated wiring. In none of the schools visited did we find anything with which to fight a fire if one should break out.

The Head of the Municipal Department of Education admitted that no instructions on fire precautions had been given to the superintendents of the city's 70 schools, comprising nearly 100 buildings, over which the Department has jurisdiction. He was of the opinion that Jerusalem's stone structures are fire-proof and that no special precautions are necessary. He said later that he would circulate a memorandum among the heads of the schools to ask them "to bear the problem in mind."

The sole exception to the prevailing apathetic attitude was found in the Rehavia Secondary School, where classroom doors opened outwards into broad and spacious corridors; the second floor was provided with two wide staircases, one at either end, and the gymnasium was built beneath ground level, to double as a shelter in case of renewed fighting in Jerusalem. Care was taken that fire extinguishers and buckets of sand were situated at strategic points and that they were kept filled and in good working order. It could well serve as a model to schools now under construction.

AS far as fire inspection goes, Jerusalem's hospitals are in much the same position legally as the schools. Neither the Municipality nor the Ministry of Health is responsible for fire precautions and the elimination of hazards in public health institutions, where the presence of invalids makes precautions against emergencies of any kind the more essential.

In Sha'arei Zedek, we found the most flagrant example of what this indifference can lead to. There is an attic store-room right underneath the tiled roof, which is supported by wooden beams, in a dry and inflammable state after 85 years of service. Among the litter of unwanted articles in the attic, we found mattresses and quilts, strung over clothes lines to give this classic example of a fire hazard. There would be plenty of draught to fan the flames if a fire should break out.

In all, we found three fire extinguishers in the building — the most recently filled was dated 1953, although the fire-fighting chemicals deteriorate within a year. The kitchen, situated next to a ward, had no extinguisher at all. In case of a power breakdown, emergency lighting was provided for the operating and delivery rooms and the corridors, but none for the wards themselves.

Hadassah, spread over the entire central area in a number of hastily adapted buildings, has done everything it could to see to it that if a fire should occur, there are extinguishers handy to put it out. Every effort has been made to isolate potential fire hazards from the buildings where the patients lie. Exits are kept free of obstruction, and the staff is instructed on emergency procedures. The hospital's new quarters at Ein Kerem, which should be ready for occupation by 1959, are planned to include all the latest precautions.

Bikur Holim also does its best to see that its extinguishers are kept up-to-date and that the most obvious fire hazards are eliminated. Recently, the central-heating system and the gas supply to the operating rooms were moved to the open roof, where they are no longer potentially dangerous. A new laundry, which will also provide steam-heated water for the hospital is being put up in the courtyard, at a safe distance from the hospital wards.

This is the second article of a series. The first appeared on Wednesday.

Disaster is invited in schools and hospitals by lack of proper safety measures. Top photo shows pupils trying to race out of a large Jerusalem school through a narrow door way. Bottom photo shows old quilts hung in the attic of a Jerusalem hospital next to wooden beams, forming an ideal starting point for a fire.
Photos by Hirshbein, Malawsky

Visitors' Gallery

Harmonious Partnership

"IT is not necessary for duo-pianists to be married," says Vitya Vronsky, "but it certainly helps." The female member of the two-piano team of Vronsky and Babin, now appearing successfully as soloists with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, is in a position to know, for she and her husband have been making music together for over 20 years and are acknowledged as the world's leading duo-pianists. They are constantly being told that they sound like one piano, but they do not take this as a compliment; they believe that it is through the harmonizing of two distinct and separate personalities that satisfactory teamwork is achieved. They think, too, that it is essential for both players to be of equal musical stature and to be soloists in their own right.

Vitya Vronsky

It is Victor Babin who does the arranging (he is also a composer) but his wife claims that he never tries to "make it easy for me," and that they share equal musical responsibilities. It is not always easy to reconcile differences of opinion as to interpretation and phrasing, but eventually a solution that satisfies both is arrived at.

Schnabel Students

Mr. and Mrs. Babin were both born in Russia, but did not meet till they went to study with Arthur Schnabel in Berlin. They married in London and went to the U.S. in 1937. After Pearl Harbour, Babin joined the U.S. Air Force and Vitya Vronsky devoted herself to playing the piano in the forces and teaching music in army mental hospitals. Teaching has continued to be one of their greatest interests. Mr. Babin has been the Director of the Aspen Summer School of Music since it was inaugurated in 1949. Last year, the enterprise became a cooperative with a rotating management and both Mr. and Mrs. Babin are on the faculty. They have promoted scholarships for Israel music students. Choir master Avraham Kaplan was the first to gain an award, and latest winners have been pianists Bracha Eden and Alexander Wolkowsky of Jerusalem.

Vronsky and Babin are a very busy piano team, have appeared with nearly all the major orchestras of the world and with many I.P.O. conductors such as Steinberg and Leinsdorf. This is their third visit to Israel. Mrs. Babin has been a Zionist since her late teens, when she first made the acquaintance of the late President Weizmann and his wife and of the "Marks-Sieff" family in London. She claims that they helped launch her on her career. The duo-pianists have contributed their services to many an Israel cause, and on each visit here they have turned over part of the proceeds to the "Veterans Rehabilitation Fund," of which Mrs. Weizmann is Chairman, and will do so on this occasion.

What with touring, teaching and, for Victor Babin, composing (he recently completed his second Concerto for Two Pianos, which the duo will perform this season) the pair have little time for recreation. Their favourite hobby is picture-collecting, and their home in Santa Fé, New Mexico, is decorated with modern art, including several paintings by Reuven Rubin.

W.S.

STUDY-FEVER

(with apology to John Masefield)

I must go down to the books again, for my soul is lonely and dry,
And all I ask is a lighted desk and a brain to steer me by.
And the heart sings and the rhyme rings and the white hand's shaking,
And a grey mist on the ghost's face and a greyer poem waking.

I must go down to the books again, for their shadows at my side
Is holding me with an iron grip that cannot be denied;
And all I ask is a windy mood with a little fairy crying,
And the flung joy and the bloom dream and the Muses flying.

I must go down to the books again, to the lean but endless strife,
Till the head becomes a burning lamp and the mind a whetted knife;
I do not long for a mocking laugh from a lazy fellow-rover
But I ask for a song to recite by heart when they lay me down in clover.

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Abraham Cohen of Herzliya, in his letter of October 2, attacks American Zionists for not settling in Israel and accuses them of all sorts of rationalizations for remaining in the Diaspora. He is apparently unaware of the complexity of the problem with which Zionist leaders both in Israel and abroad have been wrestling. If the solution is receding from year to year, it is because errors are being made on both sides. Indeed, there can be no common meeting ground until Israelis, on the one hand, accept the fact that the overwhelming majority of American Jews, certainly more than 90 per cent, will continue to live outside of Israel's borders for a long, long time, and until American Zionists, on the other hand, recognize that, unless they can stimulate an *Aliya* of at least 1 per cent of their Jewry, at least 50,000 out of 5,000,000, their Zionism must remain sterile and ineffective.

Perhaps Zionist leaders, by definition, should be those whose orientation is Zion. They should form the vanguard of the American *Aliya*. But there is also room for other leadership. Beyond the Zionist appeal for *Halutzut* for the few, there is a no less important task for Jewish leadership in America: to stimulate the will of five million human beings to continue to live on as Jews and not to yield to the lure of integration into the sphere of their monocultural neighbours.

It is not generous of your correspondent to attack Bar-Ilan University because it provides "a good project for groups and personalities in the American Jewish community." Would that there were a dozen such projects in Israel, a dozen undergraduate colleges to which the ten million Jews of the Diaspora could send a goodly portion of their youth! Where else but in Israel and during formative years should this youth seek renewal of its strength and idealism to carry on the struggle for Jewish values in the various lands? Some of the graduates of these undergraduate institutions will be fed into the Hebrew University, the unchallenged educational centre in Jerusalem. Some will remain to settle in Israel. But most will return to give enlightened leadership in Jewish matters on all continents.

Despite many errors in Bar-Ilan's founding and despite many faults that need correcting, this religious university has captured the imagination of American Jews and its growth is inevitable. Israel help can convert Bar-Ilan from an American project to an all-Jewish educational project and can forestall excrescences such as the undignified promotional stunts which your correspondent complains about and which are the bane of so many excellent American projects.

Yours, etc.
SOL LIPTZIN
Tel Aviv, October 3.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read Mr. F. Neumann's letter entitled "Reform Services" (your issue of September 30) with much interest. It made quite clear the necessity to clarify certain understandable, perhaps, but nonetheless erroneous impressions in your paper and in the general press concerning the nature of the religious services held on Mount Carmel by the group, of which I happen to be one of the founding members.

To begin with, the appellation "Reform" has been, in our case, misleading and, perhaps, undesirable. We have had no intention whatsoever to depart from a traditional service, and since all of the members of the group are Hebrew-speaking, and since the service was conducted in Israel, it was entirely in Hebrew.

If we have made any changes, they have not been liturgical. As laymen, we do not feel qualified to undertake the evolution of a new form of service. Our only innovations have been to encourage the seating of family units without discrimination between men and women, and to encourage the participation of all the congregants, including the children. Finally, we have insisted on a standard of decorum conducive to an atmosphere of reverence and prayer.

It is, therefore, difficult to apply any name to the service we conducted. It was certainly not "Reform" in the American sense of the word, and if anything, approached the Conservative service of the more traditional type.

The unexpected interest in this service from all groups, not only American and British, indicated how surprisingly many people are searching for an appropriate and modern form of religious expression. Accordingly, the group has decided to continue services, not only for all of the Holidays, but on Shabbat as well, with the possibility of the addition of a late Friday evening service.

Yours, etc.
RICHARD D. ROSENBERG
Haifa, October 2.

Readers' Letters

KEEPING POSTED

WE don't know whether the Russians propose to send a special emissary to Egypt to negotiate the various engineering projects now being discussed there, but we should like to remind everybody of the distressing fate that overtook a predecessor of his sent out by Catherine the Second. The Czarina's agents had apparently been pretty busy stirring up trouble against the Sultan in the Balkans, and she finally instructed a certain Barem of Thonus to go to Alexandria as Consul, mainly with a view to persuading the Mameluk rulers to declare their independence of the Supreme Porte and Turkish rule in general. Ibrahim Pasha, a member of the military junta of Cairo of that day, thought it was time to teach the Turks a lesson, agreed, and sent Thonus back for more instructions. During the Russian's absence there was a sudden change of heart in Cairo and when he turned up again with an indiscreet letter from Catherine—she was always being indiscreet—he was thrown into jail. The Porte demanded that Thonus should be sent to Constantinople. Ibrahim Pasha was afraid that Thonus might talk and thought it safer to have him strangled in his cell. An official communique the next day stated that the Pasha deeply regretted the sudden death of the Russian Consul, and Russia's first attempt at intervention in the Middle East was over.

•

A YOUNG man just back from England says that he was sitting in a tube train just opposite a young Englishman and an older woman who spoke English with a heavy Russian accent. She was enthusiastically describing a lake in a certain park in which "the lohvly tries are projected, no, not projected, are, how do you say, mishtakes . . ." The young man pricked up his ears at the familiar sound of a Hebrew word and blurted out "reflected," quite forgetting that in England you are not supposed to help out with other people's conversations if you have not been introduced. "Yes, reflected," ar-

ried on the woman without a pause, and continued her description. Her English friend looked totally bemused.

•

A correspondent writes "While former President Truman's dramatic memoirs are being serialized in *The Jerusalem Post* it may interest your readers to know that the 'S' in Harry S. Truman is merely an initial and does not stand for a name." We thought that this statement deserved a little research in the face of its inherent improbability. It seems, however, that it is perfectly true. Truman had two grandfathers, named Shippe and Solomon, respectively. To save giving him two names, his parents decided to make it just 'S', and let the two old gentlemen share the honour between them.

•

A woman who came here from Germany about 20 years ago has been finding it difficult to rub along with her domestic help from North Africa. She can't get used to strangers, she says, even if they are Jews too. A while ago another new woman turned up from the Labour Exchange. No, she couldn't speak Hebrew, but offered Italian. Italian was no good, did she know any French? No, but her husband did. That wasn't much use, and they had to get along with a few words of basic Hebrew. She was pretty, and unmistakably Mediterranean in type: broadly built, olive complexion, thick dark wavy hair with a tinge of russet. Anywhere but in Israel she might have been taken for Greek or Sicilian. The housewife learnt that she came from some place in North Africa, but didn't seem to be able to find any point of contact in the half-understood story. Slowly something emerged. There had been a shop, shoes mainly, plundered by rioters. most of them long-term neighbours, women as well as men, people they had looked upon as friends. She and her husband had been glad to escape with their lives and had come without anything. Her husband was a labourer now, but the job was uncertain. "It was good for the Jews before, but now it is bad," she ended. Meanwhile the housewife's mind had flashed back to 1938 in Germany, and a shoe shop in a little town plundered and smashed by a gang led by the neighbour's son, and the arrival in Haifa with ten marks in their pockets. She says she has been cured of trying to find the link and that she is busy teaching the new help Hebrew.

•

THERE mother of a four-year-old reports that he did not like the bottled milk when it first

made its appearance, and wanted to know whether it really came from a cow. Yes, she said, of course. "Then how does the cow get it into the bottle?"

Today's contributors include F. M. Solomons, Givat Brenner; Haya Naim, Ra'anana, and Alisa Adiv, Jerusalem.

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